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WORLD AFFAIRS

Kennedy-Khrushchev Talks

Vienna Meeting. Pres. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev met in Vienna June 3-4 for a personal discussion of world problems. It was their first private meeting and the first major East-West confrontation to take place since the abortive May 1960 Paris summit conference.

Their talks produced no substantive agreement on any of the problems discussed. The 2 leaders, however, issued a joint communiqué June 4 affirming their support for a neutral Laos and their willingness to maintain contact on all differences between their governments.

The text of their communiqué:

"Pres. Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev have concluded 2 days of useful meetings, during which they have reviewed the relationships between the U.S. and the USSR, as well as other questions that are of interest to the 2 states. Today, in the company of their advisers, they discussed the problems of nuclear testing, disarmament, and Germany. The President and the chairman [Khrushchev] reaffirmed their support of a neutral and independent Laos under a government chosen by the Laotians themselves, and of international agreements for insuring that neutrality and independence, and in this connection they have recognized the importance of an effective cease-fire. The President and the chairman have agreed to maintain contact on all questions of interest to the 2 countries and for the whole world."

Arrivals for Talks. The 2 leaders arrived in Vienna separately: Premier Khrushchev from Bratislava, where he had rested and held talks with Czech Pres. Antonin Novotny, and Pres. Kennedy from Paris, where he had met with French Pres. de Gaulle.

Khrushchev, who had left Moscow May 27, arrived in Vienna by train June 2, accompanied by his wife, Nina Petrovna Khrushchev, and an official party that included Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko and Amb.-to-U.S. Mikhail A. Menshikov. He was welcomed by Austrian Pres. Adolf Schaerf and by a crowd of Austrian and foreign officials, among them Vyacheslav M. Molotov, former Soviet premier and foreign minister who had led the 1957 "anti-party" plot to depose Khrushchev. (Newsmen said that Khrushchev and Molotov, who reportedly had not met since 1957, shook hands with embarrassment. Molotov currently was serving as Soviet representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency.) The Khrushchev party was given what was described as a reserved public reception as it was driven through Vienna to the Soviet Embassy residence in suburban Purkersdorf.

Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport June 3 and were greeted by Pres. Schaerf and other Austrian and diplomatic officials. The Kennedys were accorded a public reception far more enthusiastic than that given Khrushchev as they drove into Vienna to pay a formal call on Pres. Schaerf at the presidential Hofburg Palace. The Kennedy motorcade then went directly to the U.S. Embassy residence, where the Kennedy-Khrushchev meetings were to begin.

First Session. Khrushchev, accompanied by Gromyko and Menshikov, arrived at the U.S. Embassy residence shortly after Mr. Kennedy to begin their first discussions.

The 2 leaders conferred with their advisers for 1¼ hours before stopping for an informal lunch. They then resumed their conversations, with interpreters but without the advisers, for nearly 3½ hours. The advisers present during the initial discussion: Gromyko, Menshikov, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's American Section; State Secy. Rusk, U.S. Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., Assistant State Secy. Foy D. Kohler, Charles E. Bohlen, Rusk's chief adviser on Soviet affairs.

A joint statement read at a Vienna news conference by White House Press Secy. Salinger described the first day's talks as "frank, courteous and wide-ranging" and devoted in large part to "a lengthy and specific discussion of the problems of Laos." Soviet Foreign Ministry press chief Mikhail A. Kharlamov added that the talks had been "fruitful," but Salinger refused to concur in this.

Following the first day's meeting, Khrushchev and Pres. Kennedy and their wives were the guests of Pres. Schaerf at a state banquet in the Schoenbrunn Palace. An evening of opera and ballet followed the dinner.

2d Session. Premier Khrushchev and Pres. Kennedy met at the Soviet Embassy for nearly 6 hours June 4. Their 2d meeting, held almost entirely in the presence of their advisers, was interrupted only for lunch. The discussion, described as amiable but indicative of wide disagreement, centered on the problems of Germany and Berlin and the stalemated nego-

Week in Headlines

Pres. Kennedy conferred with Soviet Premier Khrushchev in Vienna; 2 leaders announced accord on neutral Laos, indicated basic disagreement on Germany, disarmament, A-test ban; President returned to U.S., made radio-TV report to nation after completing visits to France, Britain.

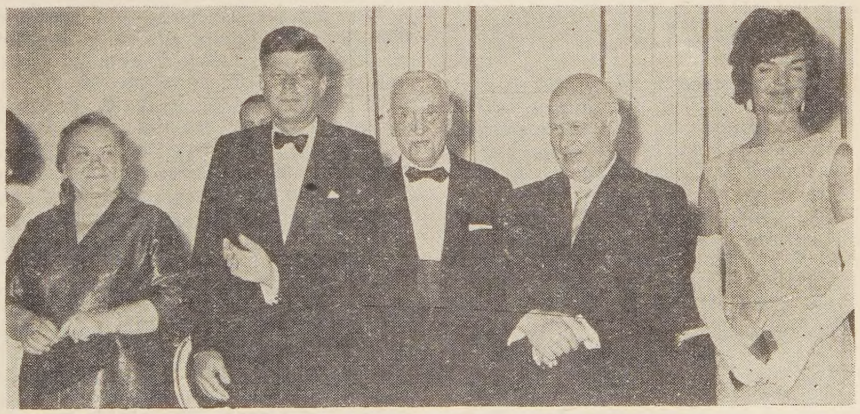
South Korean military regime assumed dictatorial powers.

Supreme Court upheld laws requiring registration of 'Communist-action' groups, declared a crime membership in groups favoring overthrow of government.

U.S. judge banned 'Freedom Riders' from Alabama.

Rafael Trujillo Jr. named Dominican chief of staff; Amb.-to-UN Stevenson began Latin tour.

George S. Kauffman died.



Mrs. Khrushchev, Pres. Kennedy, Austrian Pres. Schaerf, Premier Khrushchev and Mrs. Kennedy pose June 3 in Vienna's Schoenbrunn Palace, where Schaerf gave a banquet in honor of his visitors. (Wide World photo)

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tiations on disarmament and a treaty to ban nuclear tests.

Western newsmen reported that the major point discussed June 4 was the problem of Germany. Mr. Kennedy reportedly emphasized to Khrushchev the West's refusal to accept Soviet proposals for Berlin's future and its determination to defend the city's freedom. Khrushchev was said to have made clear the USSR's rejection of any disarmament or nuclear test agreement that disregarded Soviet interests. Mr. Kennedy, in turn, stressed that the West could not accept any treaties that would give the USSR veto rights over international control and inspection. He also was said to have warned Khrushchev of the danger that the "national liberation wars" deemed permissible by the USSR easily could force a confrontation of the 2 blocs and precipitate a general nuclear war.

(James Reston reported in the N.Y. Times June 5 that Pres. Kennedy had reminded Khrushchev that the U.S. twice had gone to war to defend Western Europe and that it considered the freedom of West Germany essential to the preservation of European freedom.)

The joint communiqué issued by the 2 leaders was read at a news conference held by Salinger and Kharlamov after the conclusion of the talks. In answer to newsmens' questions, Salinger said that there currently were no plans for further meetings between Pres. Kennedy and Khrushchev but that the discussions would be continued at "a number of meetings . . . in the future" between Rusk and Gromyko. Kharlamov said that the 2 leaders' agreement to maintain contact had meant "contacts at all levels" but that further Kennedy-Krushchev meetings were "fully possible." Both spokesmen refused comment on reports that Khrushchev informally had invited Pres. Kennedy to visit the USSR.

(State Secy. Rusk and Asst. State Secy. Kohler left Vienna June 4 to report to European leaders Pres. Kennedy's impression of his talks with Khrushchev. Rusk flew to Paris to meet June 5 with de Gaulle and with the NATO Permanent Council; Kohler flew to Dusseldorf, where he briefed West German Chancellor Adenauer. Adenauer, who had written Pres. Kennedy May 22 to express his confidence that West German interests would not be sacrificed to an accord with Khrushchev, said June 5 that Kohler had described the Vienna meeting as "a tough exchange of views.")

Pres. Kennedy, who left Vienna later June 4 for London, refrained from comment on the talks pending a public report he was to give on his return to Washington. Khrushchev commented to Pres. Schaerf at a reception later June 4 that the talks had been "a very good beginning" for the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations. He said on his departure from Schwechat Airport June 5 that the talks had been "conducive" "to the establishment of permanent peace."

President's Report. Pres. Kennedy returned to Washington June 6 and reported to the American people in a radio-TV address from the White House later the same day on the results of his trip and talks with Khrushchev.

Mr. Kennedy was welcomed at the airport by his cabinet and Congressional leaders of both parties. He flew to the White House by helicopter with Chrmn. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) and met later in the day with 15 Congressional leaders to brief them on his meeting with Khrushchev.

Mr. Kennedy's TV address was devoted largely to his conversations with Khrushchev. But it contained warm references to his meetings with de Gaulle, whom Mr. Kennedy described as "a man of extraordinary . . . character, symbolizing the new strength and the historic grandeur of France." Alluding to their discussion of French-U.S. differences on the future of NATO, the President said: "My talks with Gen. de Gaulle were profoundly encouraging. . . . Certain differences in our attitude on one or another problem became insignificant in view of our common commitment to defend freedom."

Mr. Kennedy made these major points in his TV report:

'Full & frank exchange'—"Mr. Khrushchev and I had a very full and frank exchange of views on the issues that now divide our 2 countries.

". . . It was a very sober 2 days. There was no discourtesy, no loss of tempers, no threats or ultimatums by either side. No advantage or concession was either gained or given. No major decision was either planned or taken. No spectacular progress was . . . achieved. . . ."

"I . . . thought it was of immense importance that I know Mr Khrushchev, that I gain as much insight and understanding that I could on his present and future policies. . . . I wanted to make certain that Mr. Khrushchev knew this country and its policies; that he understood our strength and our determination. . . ."

"No new aims were stated in private that have not been stated in public. . . . The gap between us was not . . . materially reduced, but at least the channels of communication were opened more fully."

War danger lessened—"At least the chances of a dangerous misjudgment on either side should now be less. and at least the men on whose decisions the peace, in part, depends have agreed to remain in contact."

"Neither of us was there to dictate a settlement or to convert the other to a cause or to concede our basic interests. But both of us were there, I think, because we realized that each nation has the power to inflict enormous damage upon the other, that such a war could and should be avoided . . . since it would settle no dispute and prove no doctrine, and that care should thus be taken to prevent our conflicting interests from so directly confronting each other that war necessarily ensued.

"We believe in a system of national freedom and independence. He believes in an expanding and dynamic concept of world communism. And the question was whether these 2 systems can ever hope to live in peace without permitting any loss of security or any denial of the freedom of our friends."

Laos—"The one area which afforded some . . . prospect of accord was Laos. Both sides endorsed the concept of a neutral and independent Laos. . . . And, of critical importance to the current conference on Laos in Geneva, both sides recognized the importance of an effective cease-fire. It is urgent that this be translated into new attitudes at Geneva, enabling the International Control Commission to . . . make certain that a cease-fire is enforced and maintained."

Disarmament & A-tests—"No such hope emerged, however, with respect to the other deadlocked Geneva conference seeking a treaty to ban nuclear tests.

"Mr. Khrushchev made it clear that there could not be a neutral administrator [heading a test-ban control organization] in his opinion because no one was truly neutral, that a Soviet veto would have to apply to acts of enforcement, that inspection was only a subterfuge for espionage in the absence of total disarmament, and that the present test-ban negotiations appeared futile.

"In short, our hopes for an end to nuclear tests, for an end to the spread of nuclear weapons, and for some slowdown of the arms race, have been struck a serious blow. Nevertheless, the stakes are too important for us to abandon the draft treaty we have offered at Geneva."

Germany—"But our most somber talks were on the subject of Germany and Berlin. I made it clear . . . that the security of Western Europe and therefore our own security are deeply involved in our presence and our access rights to West Berlin, and that those rights are based on law not on sufferance; and that we are determined to maintain those rights at any risk and thus our obligation to the people of West Berlin and their right to choose their own future.

"Mr. Khrushchev['s] . . . presentation will be the subject of further communications.

"But we are not seeking to change the present situation. A binding German peace treaty is a matter for all who were at war with Germany. . . ."

'Liberation' war danger—"Generally, Mr. Khrushchev did not talk in terms of war. He believes the world will move his way without resort to force."

"Most of all, he predicted the triumph of communism in the new and less developed countries. He was certain that . . . the revolution of rising peoples would eventually be a Com-

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munist revolution, and that the so-called wars of liberation supported by the Kremlin would replace the old methods of direct aggression. . . ."

"Now we face a . . . different threat. We no longer have a nuclear monopoly. Their missiles, they believe, will hold off our missiles, and their troops can match our troops should we intervene in these so-called wars of liberation. Thus the local conflict they support can turn in their favor through guerrillas or . . . subversion. A small group of disciplined Communists could exploit . . . misery in a country where the average income may be $60 or $70 a year and seize control . . . without Communist troops ever crossing any . . . frontier.

"This is the Communist theory. But I believe just as strongly that time will prove it wrong. . . ."

Need for Western action — "Mr. Khrushchev made one point which I wish to pass on. He said there are many disorders throughout the world and he should not be blamed for all of them. He is quite right.

"It is easy to dismiss as Communist-inspired every anti-government or anti-American riot, every overthrow of a corrupt régime or every mass protest against misery and dispair. But these are not all Communist-inspired."

"If they [the less-developed areas] have the will to determine their own future, if their governments have the support of their own people, if their . . . measures . . . have inspired confidence and zeal, then no guerrilla or insurgent action can succeed. But where those conditions do not exist, a military guarantee against external attack . . . offers little protection. . . ."

"Yet all this does not mean that our nation and the West . . . can only sit by. . . ."

"We can train and equip their forces to resist Communist-supplied insurrections. We can help develop the industrial and agricultural base on which new living standards can be built. We can encourage better administration and better education, and better tax and land distribution, and a better life for the people."

Paris Visit Ended. Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy had ended a 3-day state visit to France June 2 before flying to Vienna to meet Khrushchev.

Highlights of their Paris visit, begun May 31 [see p. 189C3-190D1]:

Mr. Kennedy resumed his personal talks with de Gaulle June 1 in 2 sessions interrupted by a visit to the Paris City Hall and a U.S. Embassy luncheon in honor of de Gaulle and his wife. From the subject of Berlin, given rapid agreement in their first meeting May 31, the 2 leaders moved to more controversial problems, including, according to White House Press Secy. Salinger, "NATO and general defense," and the U.S.' and Europe's rôles in Latin America and Africa. The Kennedys were guests of de Gaulle that evening at a state banquet and ballet performance at Versailles.

Pres. Kennedy visited the Paris headquarters of the NATO Permanent Council June 1 and delivered an address in which he "restate[d] again the strong commitment of my country to the defense of Western Europe. We believe it vital to the security of the United States, and we intend to honor our commitments." Mr. Kennedy told the Council that its primary problem was to "give new life to [NATO and] . . . to transfer its attention . . . not only to the immediate security of this area" but to "the whole southern half of the globe where we are now in danger [and where the Communists] . . . seek to make their great advances."

(Salinger confirmed June 1 that Mr. Kennedy had omitted from the text of his May 31 dinner speech the references to the U.S.' commitment in Europe and his view that France was "a full and equal partner in the great alliance." Salinger said, however, that the text remained a valid expression of the President's views.) [See p. 190D1]

The 2 Presidents held their final talks June 2 and issued a joint communiqué that paid tribute to the "fundamental agreement" that existed between them and the "deep solidarity" that bound their 2 nations but contained little mention of specific policy agreements or disagreements. The sole exception was its reference to the 2 leaders' "identity of . . . views on the commitments and responsibilities toward Berlin."

Mr. Kennedy, who had visited SHAPE in Rocquencourt, near Paris, earlier that day, said at a luncheon meeting of Paris news correspondents June 2 that "all of the power relationships in the world have changed in the past 15 years . . . and our policies must take these changes into account." He cited these 3 power shifts as paramount: (1) "the astonishing renaissance of Western Europe"; (2) "the change in weaponry" that has brought, "in terms of potential destruction, Washington . . . closer to Moscow than this city [Paris] was to any other city . . . before the outbreak of World War II"; (3) "the change in the location and the nature of the threat" from Western Europe to "the whole southern half of the globe, where the attack potentially comes not from massive land armies but from subversion and insurrection."

Pres. Kennedy met later June 2 with State Secy. Rusk and his advisers to prepare for the Vienna talks. (Rusk had remained in Washington until June 2 to deal with developments arising from the assassination of Dominican Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo.) The Kennedys left Paris for Vienna by air early June 3.

London Visit. Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy flew from Vienna to London June 4 for an informal 28-hour visit to Britain. The Kennedys were greeted at London Airport by Prime Min. and Mrs. Macmillan and were driven into the city in an open motorcade. The Kennedys stayed at the London home of Prince Stanislas Radziwill and his wife, the former Lee Bouvier, Mrs. Kennedy's sister. The Kennedys attended the christening of the Radziwills' new-born child in London's Westminster Cathedral June 5.

Mr. Kennedy and Macmillan met June 5 in London's Admiralty House to review Western policy in the wake of the Khrushchev meeting. London sources said that they had reached agreement that Khrushchev's attitude toward the West would be measured by Soviet readiness to reach an agreement on Laos. A communiqué issued later that day by the 2 leaders cited their governments' "common purposes" and agreement to maintain the Western position in Berlin.

(British informants said Macmillan had expressed support for a Western statement of principles on Berlin but had opposed publicly commiting the West to any specific military action in event of a new Berlin crisis. British leaders were said to believe that any Western military counter-action to a Soviet move in Berlin must be shaped to meet the specific circumstances involved. Defense Min. Harold Watkinson had told the WEU Assembly in London June 1 that no potential aggressor should assume that the West would limit itself to conventional weapons if attacked. His warning was linked to a reported British fear that the USSR could trigger a nuclear war by moving against Berlin in the mistaken belief that the West would not reply with atomic arms.)

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were the guests of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip at a private dinner in their honor at Buckingham Palace later June 5. Mr. Kennedy was the first U.S. President to dine at Buckingham since Woodrow Wilson in 1918. Pres. Kennedy left London later June 5 to fly to Washington. Mrs. Kennedy, who remained at her sisters' home, was to visit Greece before returning to the U.S.

South Korea

Parties, Unions Banned. The South Korean military régime installed by Lt. Gen. Chang Do Young's army junta decreed the dissolution of all political parties, trade unions and many social organizations May 22.

The decrees, issued under the junta program for ending corruption, inefficiency and subversion, abolished the 5 political parties represented in the former Parliament, and farm, labor and fishermen's associations. Only specific charitable, religious and academic organizations deemed non-political were exempted from dissolution. In a broadcast made the same day, after 5,000 students had paraded in support of the decrees, Gen. Chang ordered all political demonstrations ended and all South Koreans to return to school and work.

(Ex-Premier John M. Chang and 5 members of his cabinet were released from house arrest May 25.)

Decrees issued by the junta May 19 had banned all groups held to be Communist or pro-Communist as "anti-state organizations" and had ordered "severe punishment" for their supporters or members. Other decrees made public May 19 threatened death for convicted smugglers, banned all strikes, froze wages and prices, halted luxury imports and forbade the transfer abroad of private property.

100 accused gangsters and hoodlums were paraded through downtown Seoul with an escort of armed paratroops May 21 in what the junta described as a demonstration of its intention to end organized crime in South Korea. The marchers, led by Lee Jung Jei, said to be the country's leading criminal, carried signs

reading: "We used to be gangsters, but we are going to rehabilitate ourselves and work for the country." The junta had announced May 19 the arrests of 2,500 hoodlums and suspected pro-Communists.

834 South Korean newspapers and news agencies were outlawed by the military regime May 28 on grounds of improper registration and corrupt activities. The South Korean press was reduced to 82 dailies, weeklies and news agencies. Many of the outlawed agencies and publications were described by Western newsmen as façades for lobbying and blackmail activities. Press regulations issued May 27 had ended the strict censorship instituted by the junta but ordered editors to use self-censorship to delete all reports "detrimental to . . . security."

The junta May 28 ordered the arrests of 12 prominent businessmen, 5 retired officers and 12 former officials on charges of amassing illegal fortunes. The accused, who were given 3 months to return allegedly illegal gains to the government, included ex-Premier Paik Too Chin, ex-Finance Mins. Sing In Sang and Kim Young Seun, Seoul ex-Mayor Im Heun Soon, and Vice Adm. Lee Yong Woon, former chief of naval operations. 25 of those named were jailed.

Maj. Gen. Pak Chung Li, considered the military régime's political director, charged June 5 that "the devil's hands of the Reds" had penetrated the cabinet of deposed Premier John M. Chang. Pak, interviewed by the Taegu daily Maeil Shin Mun Mun, asserted that "directives and operational funds from Communists" had been received by ex-Finance Min. Kim Young Seun, ex-Min. Without Portfolio Kim Sun Tai, and by Sun Woo Jong Wor, former director of the mint, who was said to have "confessed he was a spy."

(5 youths were sentenced to death by a Mokpo court May 27 for the killing of 2 soldiers in a Dec. 15, 1960 attempt to seize a ferry and flee to North Korea.)

Dictatorial Rule Taken. The military junta and its appointed cabinet assumed full dictatorial powers June 6 and virtually abolished the republican government established by South Korea's 1948 constitution.

A lengthy decree issued in Seoul proclaimed that the junta, to be known officially as the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, would exercise all legislative, executive and judicial functions, both on the national and provincial levels. The junta assumed the right to initiate and approve all laws, to set the budget and to appoint all civil, military and diplomatic officials. The decree was to "prevail over those constitutional provisions that may come in conflict" with it. The decree fixed Supreme Council membership at from 20 to 32 officers chosen from personnel on active duty.

Gen. Chang Do Young was disclosed the same day to have resigned his posts of army chief of staff and defense minister to concentrate on his work as junta chairman and chief of the South Korean cabinet.

U.S. Rebuffs Chang Visit. Proposals that Gen. Chang go to Washington for talks with Pres. Kennedy were rejected May 24 by the U.S. as "not practical" in view of the President's planned trip to Paris and Vienna.

Chang announced at a Seoul news conference May 23 that he planned to visit Washington to explain to Pres. Kennedy the reasons for the South Korean military coup and the political aims of its leaders. Chang said he had made travel reservations and had applied for a U.S. visa, but it was reported that he had not informed U.S. officials of his plans for the trip. U.S. State Department spokesmen, rejecting Chang's plans May 24, made it clear that any visit to Pres. Kennedy would have to be arranged according to protocol. Chang canceled his trip May 25.

Washington sources reported May 22 that Chang, in a personal letter delivered to Pres. Kennedy May 19, had outlined the junta's "mission" and pledged it to restore authority to a "conscientious" civilian government. State Department spokesmen confirmed receipt of the message May 22 but said: "We deeply regret that this group found it necessary to suspend temporarily the democratic and constitutional processes of . . . Korea."

Chang told newsmen May 26 that he had planned to ask Pres. Kennedy for increased economic aid to underwrite South Korea's economic reconstruction and make possible a speedy transition from military to civilian government. A national economic program issued by the junta May 31 had pledged continued "free economic activities" in South Korea while the country's state-directed reconstruction was in progress. U.S. aid, suspended at the time of the May 16 coup, was resumed June 2.

(The U.S. had provided South Korea with more than $3 billion worth of aid since 1945. The 1961 program was estimated to total $250 million.)

(Amb.-to-U.S. Chang Lee Wook was dismissed June 1 and replaced June 3 by retired Gen. Chung Il Kwon, former army chief of staff.)

UN Command Accord. Agreement was reached between the South Korean army junta and the UN Command for Korea May 26 on the return to UN control of South Korean units used in the recent military coup.

The accord was reached after several days of talks by U.S. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, commander of UN forces in Korea, and Lt. Gen. Chung Hi Pak, the junta's chief political officer. It provided for the return of all Korean troops to operational control of the UN Command in return for the release of 2 reserve divisions and airborne and military police units for service with the junta. Korean commanders had ignored Gen. Magruder's orders to remain under UN control and loyal to the regime of deposed ex-Premier John M. Chang. The agreement did not mention Magruder's demand that Korean officers purged by the junta be restored or replaced by men acceptable to the UN Command. [See p. 173B1]

Middle East

Ben-Gurion Hints Refugee Plan. Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion disclosed June 1 that "a suggestion that might be a solution" of the Arab refugee problem had been offered to him by Pres. Kennedy at their New York meeting. Ben-Gurion, talking to reporters before his departure for London, said that he and the President had found "a large measure of agreement" on the refugee problem and that Mr. Kennedy's proposal could settle the problem if accepted by Arab leaders. Ben-Gurion, who had met earlier that day with U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Pres. Truman and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, did not disclose details of the refugee proposal. The plan was believed to be based on a program for simultaneous repatriation of some refugees to Israel and resetttlement of the remainder in Arab countries.

Ben-Gurion arrived in London June 2 and conferred with Prime Min. Macmillan. He flew to Paris and met June 6 with Pres. de Gaulle.

(The N.Y. Times reported from Beirut June 3 that Pres. Kennedy recently had sent messages dealing with Middle East problems to the leaders of 5 Arab states—the UAR, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan. The messages reportedly were intended to reassure the Arab leaders that Ben-Gurion's visit would not affect U.S. policy toward them.) [See p. 192D1]

Soviet Bloc

Warsaw Pact Meeting. Leaders of the USSR and of the 7 other East European Soviet-bloc nations met in Moscow Mar. 27-28 for the regular annual session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee. In a communiqué issued Mar. 31 they proclaimed anew their belief that West Germany was "the major hotbed of war danger in Europe" and their major potential enemy.

The Moscow meeting was attended by the governmental heads of all Warsaw Pact states except Albania, which was represented by Deputy Premier Beqir Balluku. Communist Chinese Amb.-to-USSR Liu Hsiao attended as an observer. East German CP First Secy. Walter Ulbricht served as chairman of the meeting. Soviet Premier Khrushchev was said to have opened the meeting and to have held parallel talks with the other leaders.

The Moscow communiqué boasted that since the council's 1960 meeting "the countries of the Socialist camp scored new oustanding achievements in the development of their economies, culture, science and technology" and that "thanks to the peace-loving foreign policy" of the bloc, they had "gained new important victories."

The communiqué charged the Western nations with continuing preparations for war, particularly in West Germany. It said: "The restoration of the aggressive West German army commanded by Hitler generals and

its equipment with missile-nuclear weapons . . . is going at a forced pace," aided by the U.S., Britain and France through NATO.

The Warsaw Pact states declared their meeting had produced agreement on "consolidation of their defense potential and strengthening peace" in line with the recommendations of the Nov. 1960 Moscow conference of 81 Communist parties. They renewed pledges of peaceful coexistence with the West but demanded that it agree "to eliminate the vestiges of World War II by concluding a peace treaty with both German states" and agreeing to turn Berlin into a "free city."

(The Warsaw Pact's Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [COMECON] had convened its 14th session in East Berlin Feb. 28. The Moscow CP newspaper Pravda reported Mar. 28 that the COMECON meeting had agreed on the need to begin "working out economic plans on the general prospects of the Socialist countries for a 20-year period through 1980." This, it asserted, would constitute "a new form of international cooperation . . . and the prototype of the economic relations of the future Communist society.") [See Vol. XX, p. 262E2]

Soviet A-Forces Complete. Marshal Vasily D. Sokolovsky declared in a Tass interview Feb. 20 that the USSR's armed forces had completed their reorganization for missile warfare.

Sokolovsky, retired chief of the Soviet General Staff, said: "The Soviet Army and Navy have completed their reorganization and re-equipment with qualitatively new weapons. The strategic rocket forces have been established as the principal arms of the armed forces of the USSR." Sokolovsky said that the "power and military preparedness of the Soviet armed forces now are at a higher level than ever before" despite military manpower reductions which were being carried out in accordance with the demobilization program ordered in 1960. [See Vol. XX, p. 17A1]

The Sokolovsky interview was published in honor of the 43rd anniversary of the USSR's armed forces.

(The theme of the Sokolovsky interview was repeated by Soviet Defense Min. Rodion Y. Malinovsky in an address at the annual May Day military review held in Moscow's Red Square. The May Day parade was televised and was seen throughout the USSR and in Western Europe and Britain via the Eurovision network. Televised portions of the parade showed anti-aircraft and tactical-range missiles that were described as "new types" by Soviet announcers but were said by Western military attachés to be identical to missiles first displayed in the 1957 May Day parade.

Soviet-Chinese Rift. American and British newspapers reported Feb. 11-12 that Western governments had come into possession of documents showing that Chinese-Russian ideological and political differences were more severe than previously believed in the West.

The documents were described variously as emanating from Soviet-bloc and West European Communist sources. One document was said to have been prepared by French Communist delegates to the Nov. 1960 Moscow meeting of leaders of 81 Communist parties.

The most fully detailed account of the documentation was given by Edward Crankshaw, writing Feb. 11 in the London Observer. According to Crankshaw, the Soviet-Chinese dispute culminated in a violent exchange of insults by Premier Khrushchev and Chinese leaders. The major incidents reported by Crankshaw:

- At a Rome meeting, in Jan. 1960, of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, Communist Chinese delegates accused the USSR of attempting to isolate China within the Communist bloc in order to free itself to seek an understanding with the U.S. This charge and further accusations of Russian ideological deviation were made the subject of an intense propaganda campaign begun by Communist China in Apr. 1960. The Chinese pressed their charges at a Peiping meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions in July 1960, using tactics that nearly resulted in a walkout by Soviet delegates.
- The Russian reply to the Chinese accusations was contained in a secret circular letter issued by the Soviet Communist Party June 21, 1960 and in an attack on Chinese views delivered personally by Premier Khrushchev June 26, 1960 at the Bucharest meeting of Soviet bloc leaders. The Soviet CP circular letter charged Chinese leaders with beginning the ideological dispute by refusing to abide by the 1957 Moscow declaration on peaceful coexistence. Khrushchev, condemning the Chinese at the Bucharest meeting for their view that an East-West nuclear war was inevitable, called Mao Tse-tung "an ultra-dogmatist" and "a left-revisionist" who knew nothing of modern war. The Chinese signed the Bucharest conmuniqué only under protest.
- A Chinese CP circular letter, issued Sept. 10, 1960 in reply to the Soviet letter and Khrushchev's attacks, charged that the Soviet party had neglected its responsibilities as the leader of the Socialist bloc, had mounted unwarranted attacks on the Chinese, and had refused support for new revolutionary wars. It charged that Khrushchev had erred in not consulting other Communist parties before making his 1956 denunciation of Stalin's "positive" rôle in the advance of communism. It disclosed that Russia and China had disagreed over dealing with the Hungarian revolt and that Chinese pressure had been necessary to prevent the withdrawal of Russian troops from Hungary. In an unexplained contradiction, it reported that Chinese leaders had blocked Soviet plans to force condemnation of the Polish Communist Party for its 1956 liberalization movement.
- The contending Russian and Chinese leaders clashed violently at the Nov. 1960 world congress of Communist leaders in Moscow. Presented with a Russian-drafted declaration of world Communist aims, the Chinese refused to sign and launched, in an address by CP Secy. Tseng Hsiao-ping, an attack on the Soviet party as revisionist, opportunist, mistaken in its provision of aid for India and other neutralist nations, and gravely at error in its belief that peaceful coexistence could prevent a nuclear war between East and West. (According to the Feb. 12 N.Y. Times, Khrushchev, in his rebuttal of the Chinese' views, used obscene language and termed Mao a "megalomaniac warmonger.") Faced with the extremist Chinese position, a majority of the delegates supported Khrushchev's defense of moderation and peaceful coexistence, but the final declaration issued by the meeting compromised by indorsing China's demand for encouragement of revolutionary wars.

(In a 2d Crankshaw article published Feb. 19 by the N.Y. Herald Tribune, Chinese leaders were said to have told the Moscow meeting that nuclear war was inevitable and that the Soviet leaders' repeated warnings about its horrors only would demoralize the Socialist bloc. The Chinese asserted that their population exceeded 650 millions and if only ½ survived a nuclear war, communism would conquer. Khrushchev, defending disarmament as "the dream of mankind, . . . the only true humanism," reportedly declared that war would bring "the destruction of the working class" and that "socialism was no recompense for catastrophe.")

China Aid Limited. A Soviet-Chinese trade and economic aid agreement for 1961, signed in Moscow Apr. 7 (communiqué made public Apr. 9) provided no major aid, either in the form of food or credits, despite what was believed to be a near-famine crisis in China's farm production.

The total value of Soviet-Chinese barter trade fixed for 1961 was not disclosed, but the amount was believed to be lower than the $910 million worth reported in 1959 and the smaller figure said to have been achieved in 1960. In recognition of China's "temporary difficulties," the USSR agreed to postpone for 5 years Chinese payment of the deficits incurred under previous barter trade agreements. It also agreed to lend China 500,000 tons of sugar, but no other agricultural aid was mentioned. Foreign Trade Min. Yeh Chi-chuang told newsmen Apr. 9 that China's "considerable indebtedness" to the USSR was due to the "natural disasters" that had afflicted Chinese agriculture and made impossible the fulfillment of Chinese deliveries due under past trade pacts.

(Hong Kong dispatches reported May 12-13 that recent Peiping radio broadcasts had described China as suffering massive food losses as a result of "natural calamities" throughout the mainland. In an address in Warsaw Apr. 7, Chinese Amb.-to-Poland Wang Ping-nan admitted that 60 million of China's 100 million hectares of arable land had been "struck by the elements" and that "on over 20 million hectares the losses were so

heavy that no crops were harvested at all." China recently had concluded deals for the purchase of 1,000,000 tons of Australian wheat and 6,000,000 tons of Canadian grain and was negotiating to buy an additional 1,000,000 tons from Australia.) [See p. 167B3]

(The N.Y. Times reported Mar. 2 that the last known aid loans extended to China by the USSR were a $10 million credit in 1957 and $50 million made available in 1956.)

(The White House announced Feb. 23 that Pres. Kennedy had rejected a suggestion by Rep. Thomas Lane [D., Mass.] that the U.S. offer to help alleviate Chinese food shortages in return for the release of Americans held in Chinese prisons. Tokyo dispatches reported Feb. 25 that Foreign Min. Chen Yi had informed Japanese visitors to Peiping that China never would "stoop to beg for food from the United States." Secy. Gen. Henrik Beer of the League of Red Cross Societies reported Feb. 16 that Red China had rejected offers of Red Cross famine aid.)

Albanian Purge Reported. It was reported from Belgrade and Athens Apr. 19 that 60 Albanian officials had been executed and thousands imprisoned in a purge directed by CP First Secy. Enver Hoxha against "revisionist" opponents of his harsh Stalinist policies. The purge was believed to be connected with Hoxha's support of Communist China's attack on the views of Soviet Premier Khrushchev. It was reported that pro-Russian elements in the Albanian Communist Party had plotted Hoxha's ouster; Belgrade diplomatic sources reported May 17 that 2 Albanian Foreign Ministry officials, Ismet Jako and Sufret Metani, had been executed May 3 as Russian spies. 10 Albanians put on trial in Tirana May 16 as Western spies included Vice Adm. Temo Sejku, former Albanian navy commander reportedly arrested in 1960 as pro-Russian. Sejku and 3 others were sentenced to death May 27 for allegedly plotting an armed uprising with U.S., Greek and Yugoslav support. They were executed May 30.

Hoxha was the only ruling East European Communist leader to be absent from the Mar. 27-29 Warsaw Pact conference in Moscow. Diplomatic sources in Belgrade reported Mar. 30 that Hoxha had refused to go to Moscow because he feared an attempt on his life. They reported that Khrushchev, condemning Albania's support of the Chinese at the Nov. 1960 Moscow congress of world Communist leaders, had shouted at Hoxha: "Comrade Hoxha, you have poured a bucket of dung on me and you will have to wash it off!" Hoxha reportedly had attacked Khrushchev's leadership at the congress as weak, revisionist and traitorous.

Albania's backing of the Chinese attacks on Khrushchev's coexistence policies was made explicit at the 4th congress of the Albanian CP, convened in Tirana Feb. 13. Addressing the opening session, Hoxha said: The Soviet bloc's peaceful coexistence campaign had failed because "the imperialist countries, and above all the United States, are preparing for the 3d World War"; there was no hope for peace so long as the U.S. remained its "aggressive and savage" enemy; "life confirms every day that no international problem can be solved without the participation of a world power such as . . . China."

The Soviet delegate to the Tirana meeting, Pyotr N. Pospelov, an alternate member of the Soviet CP Presidium, warned in an address to the congress (Pravda text cited by the N.Y. Times Feb. 26) that the Soviet CP's leadership had been attacked not only by "our open enemies, the imperialists, but by opportunists, splitters . . . who betray Marxism-Leninism." He warned that all such critics were "enemies . . . regardless of what clothes they are dressed in." Their actions would "isolate the Communists from wide levels of workers" and "doom them[selves] to passive waiting or leftist adventurist action."

(A Yugoslav government statement issued Feb. 15 rejected charges contained in Hoxha's CP congress speech that Yugoslavia had plotted with Albanians to overthrow his regime with the support of the U.S. 6th Fleet. Yugoslavia termed the accusation a "disgusting lie." 3d Secy. Abdul Ulquinaku of the Albanian legation in Belgrade was expelled from Yugoslavia Apr. 6 on charges of committing espionage. Albania's hostility toward Yugoslavia was made the subject of 2 documents issued in Belgrade —a statement Feb. 23 by the Yugoslav CP's Executive Committee and a White Paper Apr. 7 on Yugoslav relations with the Soviet bloc.)

New Soviet CP Constitution. The outline of a new Soviet Communist Party constitution intended to make a "scientific principle" of peaceful coexistence and to prepare the way for transition to pure communism was published Feb. 24 by the Soviet CP theoretical journal Kommunist.

The proposed constitution produced by a party commission headed by Khrushchev, was to be submitted to the 22d Soviet CP Congress in October and was to supersede the party constitution adopted in 1919. Kommunist said it would reflect the USSR's attainment of a "2d and higher phase" of socialism in which there would be "a transition of collective, cooperative property into an all-national united Communist property." This, it declared, would lead to "elimination of class differences and the establishment of a classless Communist society."

British-U.S. Rift on China. The Anglo-U.S. disagreement on recognizing Communist China and admitting it to the UN was revived Feb. 8 when the Earl of Home, British foreign secretary, told the House of Lords that "the facts of international life require that Communist China should be seated" in the UN.

Home conceded that Communist China had "few of the credentials of a peace-loving country." He denounced the Peiping regime for "smothering" Tibet, rejecting all efforts at conciliation, and proclaiming its belief in the inevitability of a new world war. He made it clear, however, that Britain viewed China's entry into the UN as essential if it were to be brought back into the international community. He said the USSR bore its share of the blame for tensions in the newly emerging states and asserted that it was for "Khrushchev to say if he is going to use the Laotians, the Congolese and the Cubans as pawns in the cold war or whether he is going to open . . . real coexistence."

A U.S. disavowal of any connection with the British view was issued Feb. 9 in a State Department statement that said there had been no recent consultation between Britain and the U.S. on the subject. State Secy. Dean Rusk said at a Washington news conference Mar. 9 that Communist China itself had adopted a position that would preclude its admission to the UN unless Nationalist Chinese representatives were unseated. He expressed doubt that this could be done without creating "a very serious problem" for the UN's future.

(The Committee of One Million, a private U.S. group formed to oppose Chinese admission to the UN, announced Feb. 19 that 54 Senators and 285 Representatives [174 R., 165 D.] had indorsed a committee restatement of its views. Harold E. Stassen, ex-U.S. disarmament aide, disclosed Feb. 14 that he had written Pres. Kennedy to advocate that the U.S. support UN admission for Communist China and East and West Germany. Sens. Wayne Morse [D., Ore.] and George D. Aiken [R., Vt.] predicted Feb. 16 that the UN votes of newly independent African states would make Red China's admission likely at the UN Assembly's 16th session. Amb.-designate John K. Galbraith told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Mar. 24 that U.S. recognition and UN admission of Red China was necessary to insure peace in Asia but that neither was possible until China renounced its aggressive policies and accepted the existence of the Nationalist Chinese regime on Formosa; Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas said Apr. 5 that although Red China was aggressive and expansionist, the U.S. no longer could afford to ignore its existence and block its UN entry.)

JFK Reports Chinese Rebuff. Pres. Kennedy said at a Washington news conference Mar. 8 that his Administration's first effort to negotiate improvement of U.S.-Chinese relations had been rejected by Peiping. Mr. Kennedy said that Red China had shown itself to be "extremely belligerent toward us" and that perhaps this was due to Peiping's recognition of U.S. commitments "to maintaining its connections with other countries," presumably Nationalist China. Mr. Kennedy made it clear that the U.S. was "not prepared to surrender" to attain a relaxation of tensions with Red China.

The President's statement referred to the resumption in Warsaw Mar. 7 of the diplomatic-level talks between U.S. Amb.-to-Poland Jacob D. Beam

and Chinese Amb. Wang Ping-nan. State Department spokesmen reported Mar. 8 that Beam had asked negotiations on an exchange of news correspondents, the release of Americans held by Red China and a pledge for peaceful settlement of U.S.-Chinese differences. Wang refused negotiation of any of these matters until the U.S. pledged to withdraw its forces from Formosa.

A Communist Chinese Foreign Ministry statement broadcast Mar. 13 denied responsibility for the failure to begin negotiations on the U.S. proposals. It declared that the stationing of U.S. troops on Formosa was proof of American hostility toward China. [See pp. 90B3, 62B1, 46D1, 43D1]

Red Foreign Aid. A study by an unnamed Western government, cited Mar. 4 by the N.Y. Times' Vienna correspondent, M. S. Handler, showed that the USSR, Communist China and other Soviet-bloc countries had granted nearly $3 billion worth of development credits to less-developed countries in 1953-60. The study estimated, however, that only $550 million worth of the credits had been used by June 1960.

Soviet-bloc aid contributions reported by the study: USSR—$2.47 billion; Czechoslovakia—$225,600,000; Red China—$143,700,000; Poland—$81,600,000; East Germany—$31½ million. (No figures were stated for Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.)

Soviet-bloc aid recipients: India—$810½ million; UAR—$547,100,000; Indonesia—$484½ million; Afghanistan—$210 million; Syrian Region of UAR—$179,300,000; Iraq—$167½ million; Ethiopia—$111½ million. [See Vol. XX, p. 475F3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Foreign Aid Bill. Pres. Kennedy submitted to Congress May 26 a proposed bill calling for (1) an Act for International Development (AID), to incorporate the U.S.' major foreign economic aid programs, and (2) an International Peace & Security Act (IPSA), to provide foreign military aid programs.

As recommended in the bill: (a) Both programs would be handled in the State Department, but the Defense Department would continue to have operational responsibility for the military aid programs; (b) AID would replace the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) and the Development Loan Fund (DLF); it would be headed by an administrator with the rank of State Undersecretary and would be subdivided into 4 regional bureaus, each headed by an Assistant State Secretary; (c) AID would not include the Peace Corps nor the Food-for-Peace Program; the Peace Corps would remain a separate State Department agency, and its director would have the rank of Assistant State Secretary; the Agriculture Department would continue "its active role" in the Food-for-Peace Program, and its director would advise the President on program policy and coordinate it with foreign policy.

The President asked Congress to provide a total of $4.806 billion for both military and economic aid for fiscal 1962. $1.885 billion of this would be for the IPSA. Of the $2.921 billion requested for AID, $1.691 billion would be provided through new appropriations, $900 billion through Treasury borrowing authority, $287 million from repayments on British and Marshall Plan loans and $43 million from previously authorized, unused appropriations. He proposed that the Treasury be given borrowing authority of $1.691 billion annually for fiscal 1963-66. The economic aid requests included $1.187 billion for long-term development loans repayable in dollars, $389 million for development grants, $610 million for supporting assistance grants to finance commodity imports for nations under economic strain, $158 million for contributions to aid programs of international organizations; $20 million for research studies in development-aid, $5 million for surveys of private investment opportunities. He also requested guarantees to cover business risks. [See pp. 112A3-113D3]

Worker-Retraining Bill. Pres. Kennedy submitted to Congress May 29 a draft bill to provide subsistence payments to unemployed workers for relocation and for training or retraining in skills demanded by modern industry. The program, estimated to cost $100 million in the first year, would be administered by the Labor and Health-Education-Welfare Departments. The bill was introduced in the House May 29 by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D., Pa.) and in the Senate by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) [See p. 192G2-A3]

First Veto. Pres. Kennedy May 29 vetoed a private bill (HR3498) that would have relieved William Joseph Vincent of Albany, N.Y. a World War I veteran, of an obligation to repay nonservice-connected pension payments he received while ineligible.

Appointments. Pres. Kennedy June 1 nominated Anthony B. Akers, 46, New York Democrat and longtime friend of the President, to be ambassador to New Zealand.

Other Presidential nominations: May 11—John H. Rubel, 41, deputy director of defense research, to be an Assistant Defense Secretary for Research and Development. May 16—Brockway McMillan, Bell Telephone Laboratories research mathematician since 1946, to be Assistant Air Force Secretary for Research & Development. May 25—Allan F. Conwill, 39, as Securities & Exchange Commission general counsel.

Pres. Kennedy May 22 nominated Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, 54, Air Force deputy chief of staff since 1957, to serve a 2-year term as AF chief of staff. He was to succeed retiring (June 30) Gen. Thomas D. White. Mr. Kennedy simultaneously nominated Gen. Frederic H. Smith Jr., commander of the U.S. European Air Force and the 4th Allied Tactical Air Force, to be the AF's deputy chief of staff. [See Vol. XIX, p. 101C-D3]

Among AF appointments announced by the White House June 2: Gen. Samuel E. Anderson, logistics commander, to be air deputy to SHAPE commander Gen. Lauris Norstad (replacing retiring Gen. Leon W. Johnson); Lt. Gen. Truman H. Landon, to be promoted to general and to be commander of the American Air Forces in Europe (replacing Gen. Frederic H. Smith, AF vice chief of staff); Lt. Gen. Francis H. Griswold, vice commander of SAC, to be National War College commandant; Lt. Gen. George W. Mundy, Armed Forces Industrial College commandant, to be Alaskan commander (succeeding retiring Lt. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong Jr.); Lt. Gen. Robert W. Burns, commander of the U.S. Forces in Japan and of the 5th Pacific AF, to be Inter-American Defense Board chairman (Army Lt. Gen. Jacob E. Smart, vice commander of the Tactical Air Command, was to succeed Burns in Japan); Lt. Gen. William F. McKee, vice commander of logistics, to be promoted to general and to be logistics commander; Lt. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, to be promoted to general and remain AF System Command commander; Lt. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney Jr., 8th AF commander at Westover, (Mass.) A.F. Base, to be promoted to general and to be Tactical Air Command commander at Langley AF Base, Va. (succeeding retiring Gen. Frank F. Everest); Maj. Gen. Edward J. Timberlake, European Air Forces vice commander, to be promoted to lieutenant general and to be deputy chief of staff (personnel); Maj. Gen. Herbert B. Thatcher, Joint Chiefs of Staff special assistant for disarmament, to be promoted to lieutenant general and to be chief of staff of the UN Command and the U.S. Korean Command (succeeding retiring Lt. Gen. Emery S. Wetze); Maj. Gen. Gordon A. Blake of the Pacific AF, to be promoted to lieutenant general and to be head of the Continental Air Command (succeeding retiring Lt. Gen. William E. Hall); Maj. Gen. Hunter Harris Jr., 8th AF (SAC) deputy commander, to be promoted to lieutenant general and be 8th AF (Westover) commander; Maj. Gen. Troup Miller Jr., Air University vice commander, to be promoted to lieutenant general and to be Air University commander (succeeding retiring Lt. Gen. Walter E. Todd); Maj. Gen. Robert H. Terrill, Air Proving Grounds Center commander, to be promoted to lieutenant general and to be Air Defense Command commander. (The retirement of Lt. Gen. Elmer J. Rogers Jr., U.S. representative to the Central Treaty Organization of the Permanent Military Deputies Group was also announced.) [See p. 165E-F1]

(The State Department announced May 11 the appointment of J. Wayne Fredericks of the Ford Foundation as Deputy Assistant State Secretary for African Affairs. Gordon W. Chapman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, was sworn in May 16 to a new State Department post of Special Assistant to the State Secretary and Coordinator for International Labor Affairs.)

Designations. John S. Badeau, 57, an ordained Presbyterian minister and president of the Near East Foundation (New York), was designated by Pres. Kennedy May 16 to be ambassador to the United Arab Republic.

Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D., Tex.) was designated by the President June 1 to be a Military Appeals Court judge. Kilday planned to remain in the House through the current session.

Other designations: May 16—Clark M. Clifford and Gordon Gray as members of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. June 1—Erle Cocke Jr., 40, former American Legion national commander, to be an International Reconstruction & Development Bank alternate director; Dr. Henry de Wolf Smyth, 63, of Princeton University, to be a representative on the International Atomic Energy Agency succeeding Paul F. Foster; William I. Cargo, 44, to be deputy representative on the IAEA.

Confirmations. The Senate May 8 confirmed by a 63-17 vote the nomination of Julius C. Holmes as ambassador to Iran. Objections to the nomination, because of Holmes' involvement in the profitable sale of U.S. war-surplus tankers during 1947-51, had been led by Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) during Senate debate May 5-8 and during Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings Apr. 23-25. (A 1954 indictment accusing Holmes of illegal involvement in the tanker deals was dismissed at Justice Department request. Holmes' appointment as ambassador to Iran under the Eisenhower Administration had been withdrawn in 1955 on reasons of ill health before it came to a Senate floor vote.) [See p. 100E1-A3; Vol. XVI, 190G2; XV, 176B2; XIV, 395E2]

The nomination of Ralph Paiewonsky, wealthy Virgin Island distiller and businessman, as Virgin Island governor was unanimously confirmed by Senate voice vote Mar. 27 although Sen. Gordon Allott (R., Colo.) criticized the appointment. During Senate Interior Committee hearings on the appointment Mar. 10-12, Paiewonsky was accused by A. M. Brauer, a rival Virgin Islands rum producer, of irregularities in the labeling and shipping of rum. Paiewonsky denied the charges. In testimony Mar. 10 he opposed legalized gambling in the Virgin Islands. Paiewonsky was sworn in Apr. 5.)

Among other Senate confirmations: **Mar. 21**—Asst. Postmaster Gen. Richard J. Murphy (D.); Asst. Postmaster Gen. Ralph P. Nicholson (D.). **Mar. 22**—Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver Jr. (D.). **Mar. 24**—Asst. Interior Secy. Frank P. Briggs (D.); ICC members John William Bush (D.) and William Tucker (D.). **Mar. 27**—Asst. Treasury Secy. John M. Leddy (D.); Treasury Dept. general counsel Robert H. Knight; Renegotiation Board member Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. (D.). **Mar. 28**—Asst. Interior Secy. John M. Kelly (D.); Asst. Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall (D.); Amb.-to-Guinea William Attwood (D.); Amb.-to-Spain Anthony J. Drexel Biddle (D.); Amb.-to-Denmark William McCormick Blair Jr. (D.); Amb.-to-India J. Kenneth Galbraith (D.); Amb.-to-Japan Edwin O. Reischauer; Amb.-to-Netherlands John S. Rice (D.); Amb.-to-Ireland Edward G. Stockdale (D.); Amb.-to-Thailand Kenneth Todd Young; Amb.-to-Nicaragua Aaron S. Brown; Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service director William E. Simkin; Martin W. Oettershagen, administrator, and Joseph H. McCann, deputy administrator, of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.; Agriculture Dept. general counsel John C. Bagwell (D.); members of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission Edward D. Re (D.) and Theodore Jaffee (D.); Education Commissioner Sterling M. McMurrin (after being sworn in Apr. 4, McMurrin said the U.S. had "less creativity and less moral fiber" than it needed because its schools were "soft," "flabby," "lax" and "easy"; he termed the U.S. teachers' plight "essentially tragic"). **Apr. 6**—Amb.-to-Costa Rica Raymond L. Telles (D.); Asst. Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Wilbur J. Cohen (D.) (Cohen had helped draft the 1935 Social Security program and his nomination had been opposed on these grounds by Sen. Carl T. Curtis [R., Neb.], who said the "Social Security program goes too far, is too extensive, and too costly"). **Apr. 12**—Defense Research & Engineering Director Harold Brown (D.); Asst. Air Force Secy. Joseph S. Imirie (D.). **Apr. 13**—Atomic Energy Commission member Leland J. Haworth (R.); NLRB member Gerald A. Brown (D.); Asst. Treasury Secy. Stanley S. Surrey (D.). **Apr. 18**—Asst. State Secys. Walter P. McConaughy and Phillips Talbot; Amb.-to-Peru James Loeb (D.); Amb.-to-Venezuela Teodoro Moscoso (D.). **Apr. 19**—Guam Gov. William P. Daniel; FTC member Philip Elman. **Apr. 20**—Farmers Home Administration administrator Howard Bertsch (D.). **Apr. 24**—Public Housing Commissioner Marie C. McGuire (D.). **Apr. 27**—Deputy State Undersecy. U. Alexis Johnson; Amb.-to-Luxembourg James Wine (D.); Amb.-to-Chad John C. Calhoun; Amb.-to-Iceland James K. Penfield; Amb.-to-Uruguay Eduard J. Sparks. **May 1**—Census Director Richard M. Scammon; Post Office Dept. general counsel Louis J. Doyle (D.). **May 4**—Amb.-to-Burma John S. Everton (D.). [See p. 100E1-A3]

Resignations. Richard S. Morse announced May 3 his resignation, effective June 1, as Assistant Army Secretary in charge of research. [See p. 100F2]

Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service director Joseph F. Finnegan resigned May 29. [See Vol. XIX, p. 423C2-C3]

Thomas Goggeshall resigned Apr. 12 as chairman of the Renegotiations Board. (Pres. Kennedy appointed board member Lawrence E. Hartwig to succeed him; Goggeshall remained a board member.)

The resignation of M. S. Szymczak from the Federal Reserve Board was announced May 31.

Pres. Kennedy May 22 accepted the resignation of U.S. Judge F. Dickinson Letts, 86. [See p. 83A-C1]

Foreign Students Entertained. Pres. & Mrs. Kennedy entertained more than 1,000 foreign students at a White House reception May 10. The students, from 74 countries, attended colleges in the Washington area.

Congress

Price-Fixing Probe. Highlights of continued hearings conducted by the Senate Anti-Trust & Monopoly Subcommittee on price-fixing in the electrical industry:

General Electric Pres. Ralph J. Cordiner testified June 5 that GE was not proud of its history of anti-trust violations, but that he did not "acquiesce" with Chrmn. Estes Kefauver's (D., Tenn.) description of that record as "corporate disgrace." He said the knowledge of GE's involvement in the conspiracy was "humbling," and he accepted "my share of responsibility" for it "even though I did not know of these secret violations of the law or condone such acts." GE had failed, he said, to extend to lower echelons top management's position that price-fixing was "immoral and foolish as well as illegal."

Cordiner told the Senators June 6 that GE had rejected a Justice Department proposal that GE and other major electrical equipment manufacturers join in a consent decree banning "unreasonably low prices" in the industry. Westinghouse Electric and other big manufacturers were reported to have agreed with GE. The Justice Department's stand was that excessive price cuts could decrease competition by ruining small firms.

Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges testified June 6 and urged corporate management to undertake an "aggressive" program to acquaint "its own people with its policies, its commitments, and its philosophies."

Westinghouse Electric Corp. Pres. Mark W. Cresap Jr. testified May 17-18 that his management assumed responsibility for his company's rôle in the conspiracy and was not trying to make "scapegoats of a few." He said the company had created an advisory board—"to review our procedures and counsel us"—composed of Harvard Law School dean Erwin N. Griswold, Yale Law School dean Eugene V. Rostow, Prof. S. Chesterfield Oppenheim of Michigan Law School and a Brookings Institution economist, Dr. A. D. H. Kaplan. Cresap insisted that "competitive price pressures" rather than "conspiracy" often caused identical prices and bids.

John K. Hodnette, Westinghouse's executive vice-president, testified May 10 that top management was unaware of the conspiracy and had failed in its responsibilities in not instructing its employes about the anti-trust laws. Describing these laws as "the foundation of the free-enterprise system," he opposed changing them. He said the company's new "living policy . . . to get compliance all the way down the line" included (a) legal orientation programs for pricing officials, who would be required to sign (every 3 months) certificates disavowing collusion, (b) periodic examinations by certified public accountants. He said employes were notified that anti-trust violations were acts "of disloyalty" to Westinghouse.

Allen-Bradley Co. (Milwaukee) Pres. Fred Loock and I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co. (Philadelphia) Pres. Max Scott conceded May 11 that they had met in the past with competitors to fix prices and synchronize increases. Loock, who had been fined on conviction in the Philadelphia indictment, said the increases often were made to "recover cost increases." Scott, who had not been indicted, testified that he had met with former GE division manager George E. Burens about 3 years previously and had refused Burens' request that I-T-E raise its selling prices to catalog levels.

Frank Roby, Federal Pacific Electric Co. (Newark, N.J.) president, testified May 16 and denied Scott's testimony that Roby had told him he thought GE Executive Vice Pres. Arthur F. Vinson was 100% "involved" in the conspiracy. Roby said he had never attended a price-fixing meeting with Vinson and had never heard of Vinson attending one.

Former GE department manager William F. Oswalt told the probers May 17 that he had phoned Westinghouse employes to try to avert a "devastating price war" in direct-current electric motors in 1958 and 1959.

(GE counsel Gerhard A. Gesell notified the subcommittee June 6 that GE had rejected, as "unreasonable, excessive and burdensome," Kefauver's request in May that GE submit detailed financial data for the subcommittee's probe into "administered" pricing. Westinghouse Electric rejected a similar request.) [See pp. 166F2-167B1]

Tax Aid for Self-Employed. The House June 5 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR10) to grant tax deferrals to the self-employed for the building of retirement funds.

The bill would allow a self-employed person to put into a retirement fund

10% of his annual earning, up to a $2,500 limit. The fund would be taxable upon the person's retirement at ages 59½ or 70½, when presumably he would be in a low tax bracket.

Aid for Needy Children. A compromise bill (HR4884) to provide an estimated $200 million for emergency aid to needy children of unemployed parents was passed by the House Apr. 26 and the Senate Apr. 27 and signed by Pres. Kennedy May 8.

The program was to be effective from May 1 through June 30, 1962. It was estimated that about 750,000 children and 250,000 adults would be helped by the funds if all states participated. The bill would permit states to use matching federal grants for the aid and would provide medical aid to public assistance recipients and aid for children placed in foster homes. [See p. 92G2-A3]

Tourism Bill. The House May 17 passed and sent to joint conference by a 305-104 vote (223 D. & 82 R. vs. 17 D. & 87 R.) a bill (HR4614) to create a travel service in the Commerce Department to encourage foreign tourism in the U.S. The Senate had passed its own foreign tourism bill in February.

The bill would provide an $18,000-a-year director for the program and authorize expenditures of $3 million the first year and $4,700,000 annually thereafter.

The House May 16 had added to the bill 2 amendments: (1) by Rep. Paul C. Jones (D., Mo.) to require the maximum use of U.S. foreign currency reserves, or counterpart funds, for the program, and (2) by Rep. John W. McCormack (D., Mass.) to require the Commerce Secretary to consult with rather than gain the approval of the State Secretary before establishing an overseas travel office. [See p. 66C-D1]

Duty-Free Cut Voted. The House May 17 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR6611) to reduce from $500 to $100 the amount of duty-free goods U.S. travelers could bring from abroad. It was estimated that the bill, to be in effect until July 1, 1963, would reduce U.S. tourist spending abroad by about $150 million. [See p. 73D-E3]

New Judgeships Created. The Senate and House May 4 approved by voice votes a bill (S912) creating 10 new U.S. circuit court judgeships and 63 new district judgeships. The President signed the bill May 19. (There already were 22 existing federal judgeship vacancies.) [See p. 152F1]

Supreme Court

Rulings Vs. Communists. The Supreme Court June 5, by 5-4 decisions, upheld federal laws that required "Communist-action" organizations to register with the Justice Department and made it illegal to be an active member of a party advocating violent overthrow of the government.

In each case, Justices Felix Frankfurter, John Marshall Harlan, Tom C. Clark, Charles E. Whittaker and Potter Stewart formed the majority and Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan Jr. dissented.

The registration ruling upheld a section of the 1950 Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) and a Federal Subversive Activities Control Board's Feb. 1959 ruling based on the act. 2 earlier SACB rulings (1952 and 1956) to force the U.S. Communist Party to register as a "Communist-action" group, had been nullified previously by the Supreme Court or Appeals Court.

The current ruling would require the U.S. CP to file registration documents that included a financial statement and the names of all members and officers within the previous year.

The majority opinion, written by Frankfurter, was based solely on the act's registration provision and did not consider the consequences of registration. It emphasized, however, that the McCarran Act related to U.S. branches of world-wide foreign-controlled organizations and reaffirmed that the First Amendment's freedom-of-association provision protected an organization with legal aims, such as the NAACP, from the registration requirement.

Brennan and Douglas, in separate opinions, held that such registration would have the effect of violating the 5th Amendment's guarantee against forced self-incrimination. Warren agreed with this dissent but said the SACB ruling should be nullified because of procedural flaws. Black dissented on the ground that he considered the McCarran Act unconstitutional as an entity. [See Vol. XIX, p. 283D-E1]

The 2d case upheld a section of the 1940 Alien Registration Act (Smith Act) that made it a crime for a person, "knowing the purpose thereof," to belong to organizations that advocated violent overthrow of the government. The majority opinion, written by Harlan, held that such persons held illegal membership if they were "active" (rather than "nominal" or "passive") members or had a "specific intent to bring about violent overthrow." Douglas' dissent said there was "no charge of any overt act" to overthrow in the case under consideration—that of Junius Irvin Scales, alias Joe Shields, ex-CP member and ex-CP leader in North Carolina. Scales, currently living in New York, had been convicted in 1955 and later reconvicted after the Supreme Court twice had sent his case back—once for reargument and once for retrial. The case had been brought before the court in 1956. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 374D3, 197F2-G3]

(A 2d conviction under the Smith Act—that of John Francis Noto, ex-CP leader in Erie County, N.Y.—was reversed by the Supreme Court June 5 because of insufficient evidence. Harlan reiterated his 1957 opinion that such illegality concerned only advocacy of "incitement to action," not advocacy of the "mere abstract doctrine of forcible overthrow.")

(16 CP officials had been indicted under the Smith Act's "membership clause.") [See p. 121D-F2]

'Blue Laws' Upheld. The Supreme Court May 29 upheld the constitutionality of state "blue laws" that prohibited certain types of business on Sundays.

Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote the majority opinion in 4 cases involving "blue laws" in Maryland, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. He held that such laws did not violate the First Amendment because there was no evidence they had been used by the states to promote a religion. He agreed that the origin of "blue laws" (1610 in Virginia, 1649 in Maryland, 1682 in Pennsylvania) had been religious, but he said: "As presently written and administered," most of the laws were secular rather than religious in character and were aimed at preventing overwork and unfair competition.

Warren said everybody regarded Sunday as a day of rest. The court, he said, "cannot find a state without power to provide a weekly respite from all labor."

In 2 of the cases, brought by discount houses—one in Maryland and the Two Guys From Harrison-Allentown store in Pennsylvania—Warren affirmed the states had power to classify businesses and to require some, but not others, to close Sundays. He denied that this power impinged on the 14th Amendment's provision against deprivation of property. [See Vol. XIX, p. 404G3]

2 other cases—one from Philadelphia and one concerning the Crown-Kosher Super Market in Springfield, Mass.—were brought by Orthodox Jews who observed their religious law by closing Saturdays. Warren agreed that state-enforced Sunday closings made "the practice of their religion more expensive," but he held that this was only an indirect effect on their religion that did not abridge their freedom of worship.

In the Jewish cases, Justices Frankfurter, Douglas, Brennan and Stewart dissented, the latter 2 on the ground that the law made a religion (in Brennan's words) "economically disadvantageous."

Douglas, the sole dissenter in all 4 cases, held that "blue laws" satisfied "the religious predispositions of our Christian communities" and hence violated the First Amendment.

(All states but Alaska had laws banning some Sunday activities. Of 34 states with laws banning commercial labor on Sunday, 21 provided some exception for Orthodox Jews or others, such as 7th Day Adventists, who observed a day other than Sunday as Sabbath.) [See Vol. XX, p. 174D2]

Korean Defectors Win Pay. The Supreme Court ruled unanimously May 22 that the Army had illegally withheld pay from 3 Korean War veterans for the time they were war prisoners although they allegedly had aided the Communists and had refused repatriation after the war. The 3 veterans, all dishonorably discharged, were Otho G. Bell, who was to get

$1,455, William A. Cowart, $4,991, and Lewie W. Griggs, $2,810. They had returned to the U.S. in 1955 after spending 18 months in Communist China. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 261B-C1]

Civil Rights

Rides Banned in Alabama. U.S. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in Montgomery June 2 issued restraining orders to halt interstate travel through Alabama "for the purpose of testing segregation laws." Johnson simultaneously issued a preliminary injunction to bar the Montgomery Police Department from withholding protection from interstate passengers and to prevent the Ku Klux Klan from interfering with interstate travel.

Johnson acted in a suit brought by the Justice Department May 24. He held hearings in the suit May 29-June 1. In his June 2 ruling, Johnson accused the Montgomery police and, specially, Police Commissioner Lester B. Sullivan and Police Chief Goodwin J. Ruppenthal, of "willful and deliberate failure" to protect interstate passengers who arrived in Montgomery May 20.

Johnson conceded that Freedom Rides "may be a legal right," but he said the public's right "to be protected from the evils of their conduct is a greater and more important right." His order applied to "any individual or group" "sponsoring, financing, assisting or encouraging" Freedom Rides and specifically included: the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the Student Nonviolent Movement; the Montgomery City Jail Council (established the week before by 11 jailed Freedom Riders); the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, the Rev. Solomon S. Seay Sr. and the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker. [See p. 194B-C3]

(Shuttlesworth was convicted in Birmingham June 1, fined $500 and sentenced to 90 days in jail on each of 2 charges of breaching the peace.)

Johnson's order against the KKK and Klansmen continued a temporary injunction he had issued against them May 21. It named the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. and the Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

(Johnson May 31 had dismissed 2 Justice Department requests for a continued injunction against alleged Klansman Lester Hawkins and against the Federated Ku Klux Klan, Inc. and for a no-violence injunction against the Birmingham, Ala. police.) [See p. 186F2-B3]

(Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman told reporters in New York June 2 that Northerners who took part in Freedom Rides in the South were meddlesome intruders who "stir up trouble." Southerners, however, had a right to test the laws and customs of their own states because this was "their own business," Truman said. Truman had similarly opposed the Negro sit-in movement in 1960.)

Jackson Arrests. 29 more Freedom Riders were arrested in Jackson, Miss. June 2-7. 3 were Negroes arrested June 7 for seeking to use dining and restroom facilities at the Jackson Municipal Airport after a "Freedom Flight" from St. Louis.

The other Freedom Riders arrested included: 6 whites and 7 Negroes who arrived in 2 buses from Montgomery June 2, were convicted June 5 of breach of the peace, were fined $200 each and were given suspended 60-day sentences; 5 whites and 2 Negroes who arrived by Trailways bus from New Orleans June 6, were fined $200 each and were sentenced to 4 months in jail (2 months suspended); 6 who arrived by bus June 7.

(28 Freedom Riders in Hinds County jail, Miss. held a "hunger strike" June 1-3.) [See p. 194G2-B3]

Martial Law Ended. Alabama Gov. John Patterson ended martial law in Montgomery May 29 and praised the National Guard for showing "the world that this state can and will continue to maintain law and order without the aid of federal force."

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy May 25 withdrew 566 of the 666 U.S. marshals from the Maxwell Air Force Base near Montgomery. [See p. 186F1-B1]

ICC Rules Urged. Atty. Gen. Kennedy urged the ICC May 29 to issue strict regulations requiring the desegregation of interstate transportation and terminal facilities.

Negro President Forecast. Atty. Gen. Kennedy predicted on a Voice of America broadcast to more than 60 countries May 26 that a Negro could become President of the U.S. within 30-40 years. He blamed the violence against Freedom Riders on "a small minority group" and said it did not represent the feelings of "the vast majority" of Southern people, of the U.S. government or of the American people. He pledged that the U.S. was "not going to accept the status quo" in civil rights. [See p. 177G2-E3]

NAACP Upheld in Louisiana. The Supreme Court May 22 unanimously reaffirmed that 2 Louisiana laws could not be used to compel the NAACP (a) to disclose its members' names or (b) to attest that officers of its affiliates were not connected with subversive organizations. Justice William O. Douglas said the court had found previously that such disclosure of membership lists resulted in reprisals and hostility to members. 2 state laws the court barred Louisiana from using against the NAACP were (a) a 1924 law requiring the annual filing of membership lists (originally passed to curb Ku Klux Klan activities) and (b) a 1958 anti-Communist law previously found unconstitutional by a special 3-judge U.S. court in New Orleans. [See Vol. XIX, p. 345E-F1]

FOREIGN

Australia

New Governor General. Buckingham Palace announced Apr. 10 that Queen Elizabeth II had approved the appointment of Lord de L'Isle, 51, as governor general of Australia. De L'Isle, a former British Parliament member and ex-secretary of state for air, succeeded the late Lord Dunrossil. [See p. 59F3]

Red China Wheat Pact. Australian Wheat Board Chrmn. Sir John Teasdale announced May 11 that Australia had agreed to sell Communist China 750,000 tons of wheat. Communist China was to pay 10% cash on shipment, which was to be made between July 1 and Nov. 15. [See p. 43C3]

Ceylon

Tamils Defy Régime. The Tamil Federal Party Apr. 14 launched a nonviolent civil disobedience (satyagraha) campaign in Ceylon's Northern and Eastern Provinces to support its demand for recognition of Tamil, rather than Sinhala, as the official language in those areas.

A country-wide state of emergency ordered by Ceylonese Gov. Gen. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke Apr. 17 outlawed the Federal Party and imposed a 24-hour curfew in Tamil areas. Troops were sent to the Tamil stronghold of Jaffna to curb disorders. The curfew was partially lifted Apr. 20, but Tamils were restricted to their quarters from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

A government communiqué Apr. 18 reported that Federal Party leader Samuel Chelvanayakam was among 45 persons arrested under a detention order. House of Representatives Speaker R. S. Pelpola reported Apr. 21 that 14 Tamil members of Parliament, including Chelvanayakam, had been detained under security rules.

Finance Min. Felix Dias Bandaranaike visited Jaffna Apr. 20 and returned the same day to Colombo, where he told Parliament that "restoration of law and order in the Tamil areas] had been completed."

Goonetilleke called the regular army reserve and 2 voluntary battalions to active service Apr. 18 and ordered Apr. 26 a general mobilization of all volunteer army, navy and air force units to bolster the regular forces.

The government reported Apr. 23 that army patrols had been attacked by stone-throwing Tamils Apr. 21-22. Goonetilleke Apr. 24 ordered Jaffna district residents to surrender their firearms by Apr. 28.

Tamil workers Apr. 25 staged a one-day strike against tea, rubber and coconut plantations despite a government ban, ordered Apr. 25, on work stoppages in any enterprise involving any form of export or import. A strike by 3,000 bank employes, begun Apr. 4, was declared illegal under emergency rules defining banking as vital.

The prime minister of Ceylon, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, charged in a radio address Apr. 26 that the Federal Party, under pretext of the language issue, planned to set up a separate state for Ceylon's 2 million Tamils (more than 1/5 of Ceylon's population). [See p. 122E-G1]

Assassins Convicted. A Colombo court May 10 convicted Talduwe Somarama Thero, a Buddhist monk, of charges of fatally shooting Premier Solomon Ridgway Diaz Bandaranaike Sept. 25, 1959. 2 others involved in

the assassination plot, Napiticama Buddharakhitha Thero, another monk, and Dr. H. P. Jayawardena, were convicted of conspiring to murder. Judge T. S. Fernando May 12 sentenced all 3 to death. 2 men were acquitted: Anura de Silva and Colombo police inspector Newton Perera. Carolis Amerasinghe had been pardoned and acted as a prosecution witness in the trial which had started Feb. 22. [See Vol. XIX, p. 405F1]

Denmark

Strikes. Danish farmers May 8 halted deliveries of meat and dairy products for domestic and export markets after the government had refused to grant them $71 million to compensate for wage increases and higher production costs. The farmers agreed May 10 to lift their food delivery ban following government approval of a $62 million farm-support grant. Meats, however, remained undelivered as a strike of 12,000 slaughterhouse workers continued.

40,000 transport workers, longshoremen and seamen went on strike Apr. 11 for higher pay. About 100,000 metal workers struck for a pay increase Apr. 12. The 2 walkouts crippled the iron and steel industries, forced a stoppage of all import and export sea traffic, and isolated the Danish island of Bornholm, although state ferry service between islands remained in effect.

Police and dock strikers Apr. 26 clashed in Aarhus, Copenhagen's port, as the dockers tried to prevent the loading of 2 trucks onto a Swedish ferry boat. A policeman and 6 strikers were injured.

France

Strikes. A strike of 500,000 French civil servants May 18-19 paralyzed French railroads and Paris subways and crippled gas and electricity service throughout the country. The one-day walkout, over demands to raise the $80 monthly wage to $100, was backed by all major unions. (France had been hit by a one-day strike of more than 1,000,000 public service employes Mar. 14.)

More than 80,000 teachers and headmasters in state schools in Paris and in 8 neighboring departments struck for 24 hours Mar. 10 in a demand for a 5% wage increase. [See Vol. XX, p. 247G1]

Ghana

Nkrumah Assumes Powers. Pres. Kwame Nkrumah announced at a meeting of his ruling Convention People's Party in Accra May 1 that he was taking complete control of the government and that he was assuming party leadership as secretary general. Nkrumah said he had vested himself with those powers because Ghana was entering a "new political revolution" in Africa's "struggle for total liberation" and because Ghana had entered "a new phase of the industrial and technical revolution."

Nkrumah Apr. 18 had (a) taken direct control of the armed forces, police and budget bureau, (b) abolished the justice ministry and established the attorney general's office as a separate unit, (c) set up presidential secretaries to take charge of functions under the president's general supervision.

Finance Min. K. A. Gbedemah was appointed health minister May 8; he was replaced as finance minister by ex-Trade Min. F. K. D. Goka. Nkrumah May 19 appointed Information Min. Kwaku Boateng as deputy attorney general. Imoru Eagala, ex-minister of state for foreign affairs, became information minister. [See p. 142G2]

Great Britain

Security Probers Appointed. A 4-member committee to investigate the British security system was appointed May 25 (Lord Radcliffe had been named chairman May 15). Its members: Frederick William Dampier Deakin, warden of St. Anthony's College, Oxford and 1943 leader of a British military mission to Marshal Tito; Field Marshal Gerald Templer, ex-chief of the imperial general staff; Kenneth Younger, the director-general of the Royal Institute of International Affairs; Sir David Milne. [See p. 194G3]

Ormsby-Gore to U.S. William David Ormsby-Gore, 43, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the British delegation to the Geneva nuclear test ban talks, was appointed ambassador to the U.S. May 31. The ambassadorship was to be vacated in October by Sir Harold Caccia, 55, who was to replace Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar as permanent undersecretary of state for foreign affairs. [See p. 118E3; Vol. XX, 102A-B2]

India

Foreign Loan Pledge. The World Bank and a 6-nation consortium (informally called the Aid-India Club) agreed June 2, after a 3-day World Bank meeting in Washington, to lend India $2¼ billion in 2 fiscal years (from mid-1961 to mid-1963) to help start India's 3d 5-year economic development plan.

The consortium members (loan pledges in parentheses): U.S. ($1.045 billion), Canada ($56 million), France ($30 million), West Germany ($364 million), Japan ($80 million), Britain ($250 million). The World Bank was to lend $400 million. Of the total promised, India was to receive $1.295 billion in 1961-62 and $930 million in 1962-63. In addition to its pledged loan, the U.S. had agreed to sell India $1.3 billion worth of surplus goods for rupees during the 5-year plan. [See p. 94E2; Vol. XX, 322D1]

India received a West German loan of 330 million marks ($82½ million) under an agreement signed in Bonn Apr. 29. $57½ million was to be used to finance construction of a steel plant at Roukela. [See Vol. XX, p. 422C1]

Ex-Bastar Ruler Freed. The ex-Maharaja of Bastar, Pravin Chandra Bhanjdeo Kakatiya, 31, was released from a Narsinghgarh prison Apr. 24 on a ruling of a Madhya State advisory board that there was inadequate ground for holding him under the Preventive Detention Act. Bhanjdeo Kakatiya had been jailed since Feb. 11 on charges of threatening to use his influence to "foment disorder and rebellion" in Bastar. [See p. 132A3]

Iran

Drive Vs. Corruption. Iranian Premier Ali Amini announced May 11 a 15-point program to counter corruption and save Iran from economic ruin. Major points of the program called for: (a) a cost-of-living reduction (the COL was said to be rising 10% annually); (b) punishment for misuse of government funds; (c) land reforms; (d) expansion of farm industries; (e) encouragement of exports, import restrictions; (f) ouster of corrupt officials.

The government's reform drive was launched May 13 with the arrest of 4 generals, 2 of whom had been ministers in the régime of ex-Premier Jafar Sharif-Imami. They were charged with corruption, embezzlement and other abuses of power. Those arrested: Gen. Mehdigholi Alavi-Moghadam, former police chief and ex-interior minister (Teheran newspapers had accused him of "rigging elections"); Gen. Ali Akbar Zargham, ex-minister of finance, customs and monopolies; Gen. Haj-Ali Kia, ex-chief of armed forces intelligence and counter-espionage, recently retired by the shah; Gen. Rouhallah Hevissi, ex-chief of fisheries.

Justice Ministry investigators were reported May 14 to have called ex-Premier Manouchehr Eghbal, Gen. Alavi-Moghadam and ex-Custom & Monopolies Min. Musa Khatatam for questioning on possible charges of complicity in rigging of the Aug. 3, 1960 elections. (Eghbal's appointment as ambassador to Britain was suspended pending the investigation.)

The Justice Ministry May 14 dismissed 8 judges and 3 magistrates on corruption charges. Chief Prosecutor Mazi Fazl reported that "more than 100" members of the provincial electoral councils would be prosecuted "for interference in elections."

An official Teheran source reported May 16 that 303 army officers had been dismissed in the past 24 hours and that 30 civil servants had been arrested on corruption charges.

Amini told a Teheran news conference May 15 that Iran was "broke" but not "bankrupt." He also said that Iran could not prepare for elections for at least 6 months. His election statement was challenged May 18 at a Teheran rally of 80,000 supporters of ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's National Front. Party speakers demanded an immediate election. [See p. 167G3-168B1]

Luxembourg

Prince Becomes Governor. Prince Jean Benoit Guillaum Marie Robert Antoine Adolphe Marc d'Aviano, 40, heir-apparent to the grand ducal throne of Luxembourg, was sworn in as governor of the grand duchy May 4. He was to exercise executive power

on behalf of his mother, Grand Duchess Charlotte, 65, Luxembourg monarch, who had appointed him to the post May 2. [See Vol. XIII, p. 138E]

Malta

Independence Proposed. British Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod told the House of Commons Mar. 8 that Britain had accepted recommendations of a constitutional commission that it grant the British colony of Malta its independence under the crown.

The commission, headed by Sir Hilary Rudolph Robert Blood, had been formed in July 1960. Its major proposals for independence under a new constitution: (a) a popularly-elected unicameral Legislative Assembly would be formed to enact laws concerning defense, external affairs and internal security; (b) the assembly would have complete jurisdiction over internal affairs (exception: the Police Commissioner would be responsible to the British governor rather than to the Maltese prime minister); (c) Malta would be granted concurrent powers with Britain in foreign affairs and defense matters (British laws were to predominate in the event of disagreement); (d) Malta would be governed by a 7-minister cabinet and a prime minister responsible to the assembly; (e) Britain would be represented in Malta by a commission with the right to inspect cabinet documents; (f) Britain would continue to occupy its military bases in Malta.

The Maltese Labor Party, in a statement issued Mar. 11, opposed the proposed constitution as denying Malta the right to conduct its own affairs. Party leader Dom Mintoff, an ex-prime minister, called for an independent Malta willing to accept aid from East or West "without strings." Nationalist Party leader Dr. George Borg Olivier, also a former prime minister, had criticized the proposed constitution as giving "Britain more reserved powers" than she had under former constitutions. [See Vol. XIX, p. 120G2]

Morocco

Cabinet Formed. Moroccan King Hassan II formed a rightwing coalition cabinet June 2. He retained direct control of the government as premier.

The June 2 cabinet: Premier—King Hassan; Ministers of State—Mohammed Fall Ould Omeir (in charge of Mauritanian and Saharan affairs), Allal El Fassi (Islamic affairs), Hassan Wazzani (reportedly in charge of foreign affairs ad interim), Rachid Mouline (education), Dr. Abdelkrim Khatib (African affairs); Justice—M'hamed Boucetta; Interior & Agriculture—Ahmed Reda Guedira; Labor & Social Questions—Abdelkader Benjelloun; Economy & Finances—M'hamed Douiri; National Defense—Mahjoubi Ahardane; Public Works—Dr. Mohammed Benhima; Commerce & Industry—Ahmed Joundi; Public Health—Youssef Ben Abbes; Communications—Mohammed Abdesselam El Fassi; Information, Tourism & Crafts—Moulay Ahmed Alaoui. [See p. 75C3]

Portugal

3 Salazar Foes Jailed. 3 political opponents of the Salazar régime were arrested May 12 on charges of having held an illegal news conference in Lisbon May 11 to announce a program for democratic reforms.

The men arrested—Drs. Acacio de Gouveia, Mario Soares and Gustavo Soromenho—had publicized at the news conference a 40-page memorandum, called "Program for the Democratization of the [Portuguese] Republic," signed by 68 opposition leaders, including Dr. Mario d'Azevedo Gomes, 75, who presided at the press conference. The memo, presented to Pres. Américo Tomas the previous week, called for restoration of the "democratic system . . . in Portugal"; reforming of the judicial system and other branches of government; release of political prisoners; collaboration with countries neighboring Portugal's African possessions; talks with India on Goa.

De Gouveia, Soares and Soremenho reportedly had implied that the Salazar régime was to blame for the Angola crisis and had brought "international discredit" on Portugal. [See p. 43B1]

Soviet Union

Science Agency Created. The formation of a State Committee for Coordinating Scientific Research was announced Apr. 11 by the Soviet CP and the Council of Ministers. The committee would control all scientific research in the USSR and direct all Soviet international scientific contacts.

Ex-Aviation Min. Mikhail V. Khrunichev, 60, had been chosen committee chairman Apr. 8 with the rank of deputy premier. (Khrunichev died in Moscow June 1 of a heart attack.)

The Soviet announcement said the purpose of the committee was to eliminate duplication of research heretofore conducted by the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Scientific Technical Committee. (The academy henceforth was to devote itself mainly to the development of the major physical and human sciences.)

The new committee's principle functions would be to: (a) narrow the gap between research and production; (b) strengthen basic theoretical research that had economic value; (c) hasten the introduction of new scientific developments into the Soviet economy.

The Academy of Sciences May 19 unanimously elected its vice president, Prof. Mstislav V. Keldysh, 50, as president. Keldysh, the USSR's leading expert in space and aerodynamics, replaced Prof. Aleksandr Nikolayevich Nesmeyanov, 62, who had resigned. The academy voted to retain Nesmeyanov as a member of its governing presidium. Nesmeyanov and the academy had been criticized for maintaining an outmoded organization, for duplicating work and for concentrating on theoretical problems. [See Vol. XIX, pp. 211A2, 97F3]

Republic Aides Ousted. Pravda reported Apr. 16 the dismissal of several Tadzhikistan SSR leaders on charges of "gross political errors."

Those ousted (replacements in parentheses): Premier Nazarsho Dodkhudoyev (Abdulakhad K. Kakharov); CP First Secy. Tursunbai Uldzhabayev (Dzhabar R. Rasulov, ex-deputy minister of agriculture of the USSR); Deputy Premier Barat Dodabayev; Pyotr S. Obnosov, 2d secretary of the Central Committee (I. G. Koval); K. Usupov, the Economic Council's deputy chairman; Khalik Ibrgimov, first secretary of the Leninbad regional party committee.

Formal charges against the ousted offlcials had been made in Stilinabad at an Apr. 11-12 Tadzhistan Central Committee meeting, which was addressed by Soviet Presidium secretary Frol R. Kozlov. Dodkhudoyev and Uldzhabayev, who also were ousted from the Central Committee and dismissed from the CP, were accused of having reported for the past 3 years that the republic's cotton output goals had been fulfilled ahead of schedule, when actually they had not even been met. Charges against all the ousted officials included protection of "swindlers and robbers who stole from the state and collective farms," poor supervision of farms and nepotism.

Pravda reported Apr. 19 the dismissal of Ivan P. Ganenko as first secretary of the Astrakhan Region's CP. He had been accused of personal "shortcomings and mistakes" in connection with lagging farm and industrial production. Ganenko was replaced by V. I. Antonov.

The N.Y. Times May 14 reported a government and CP shakeup in the Kirgiz SSR. Kazy D. Dikimbaev was ousted as premier and dismissed from his CP post for "unsatisfactory direction of the . . . Council of Ministers and [for] permitting serious deficiencies in the national economy." He was replaced by Bolot Mambetov May 14. Iskhak R. Razzakov was ousted as the Kirgiz CP's first secretary and replaced by T. Usubaliev. [See p. 115A-B3]

Death Penalty Widened. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet May 6 added the following crimes to the list of those punishable by death (execution by firing squad): embezzlement of state property; counterfeiting; especially dangerous habitual offenses; violence committed in places of confinement. The decree followed a CP Central Committee decision, made at a January plenary meeting, to strengthen the penal code. [See Vol. XIX, p. 354G2]

Industrial Output Up. Tass reported Apr. 24 that the USSR's Jan.-March gross industrial output had exceeded the 1960 figures for the same period. Jan.-Mar. 1961 production: pig iron—12,300,000 tons; steel—17,300,000 tons; rolled stock—13,700,000 tons; iron ore—27,800,000 tons; gas—15.2 billion cubic meters; coal—129 million tons; electricity—72.4 billion kwh.; cotton fabrics—114 million square meters; silk fabrics—172 million square meters; leather footwear—111 million pairs. [See p. 52F3]

Spain

Franco Scores West. Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 68, denounced Western policy, capitalism and democracy in a speech opening the new Cortes (Parliament) in Madrid June 3. Franco said Spain's "organic" democracy was superior to the West's "party politics," which he predicted would

lead the West to disaster. [See Vol. XX, p. 148C-E3]

U.S. Food Aid. Spain was promised $49½ million worth of U.S. farm products through the U.S. Food-for-Peace program under an agreement announced by the U.S. Agriculture Department May 22. [See Vol. XX, p. 116E3]

Turkey

Arrests. Turkish Pres. Cemal Gursel announced May 13 that 140 persons had been arrested since May 9 on charges of attempting to overthrow his régime by armed force. Those arrested included followers of ex-Premier Adnan Menderes' defunct Democratic Party and the newly-formed Justice Party led by Gen. Ragip Gumuspala, ex-chief of staff, who had been retired Aug. 3, 1960.

The Turkish Constituent Assembly May 22 extended martial law in Ankara and Istanbul 3 months to Sept. 1. [See Vol. XX, pp. 395A1, 183A2]

— LATIN AMERICA —

Argentina

U.S. Loan. The U.S. Export-Import Bank May 24 gave Argentina a $40 million loan to help build about 7,000 miles of new roads before the end of 1963. [See Vol. XX, p. 385F2]

Cuba

Ray Group Quits Exiles. The People's Revolutionary Movement, led by Manuel Ray, withdrew from the anti-Castro Cuban National Revolutionary Council following a meeting in Miami May 22. The Ray movement, which had an active underground in Cuba, reportedly was disturbed over what it believed to be CIA approval of alleged council recruitment of ex-Batista followers for a new "national army" in preference to Ray's group, which had been barred from the Apr. 17 Cuban invasion.

Ray told newsmen in Miami May 27 that his group had withdrawn from the council in a dispute over strategy in the anti-Castro struggle. Ray said the council had failed to fulfill the movement's 3 requisites for joining the council Mar. 22. The conditions, as incorporated in a signed document Mar. 23, were that: (1) "The council . . . give first priority to the fighters who are already inside Cuba fighting the Communist oppressors"; (2) ex-Batista followers be barred from its armed forces (3 ex-Batista men reportedly had been captured in the Apr. 17 invasion and sentenced to death May 27); (3) all military leaders of any invasion be acceptable to the movement. Ray said he opposed control of anti-Castro resistance inside Cuba through "outside machinery that is too bureaucratic" and that would "lead inevitably to repetition of past errors and disasters."

Prior to the Miami meeting the Ray movement had received a confidential report from its leaders in Cuba that said the Apr. 17 attack had "completely demoralized" Cubans "and especially the militant members of the movement and some of its leaders." The report also said: Many of the movement's top leaders were detained during the mass arrests following the invasion, but the organization remained intact; Cuban government vigilance had made conspiratorial work almost impossible; the movement's treasury was depleted and its leaders were ready to order its followers to flee Cuba although the leaders planned to remain and continue their work; 90% of Cubans "see intervention" by the U.S. and OAS "as the only solution to the problem"; the movement was "impotent to continue an armed struggle inside" Cuba. [See pp. 159B2, 147G1, 106E2-C3]

U.S. Debates Tractor Deal. A joint statement condemning the tractor-for-prisoners transaction was issued May 26 by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) and Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R., Ind.). The statement said: "The disastrous handling of the Cuban invasion" had resulted in an "enormous loss in [U.S.] prestige abroad. But Pres. Kennedy has compounded that loss by his official sponsorship for a so-called citizens' movement for the American people to make blackmail payments to Fidel Castro." Halleck, rejecting the government contention that it was not involved in the fund raising, said that if contributions to the Tractors for Freedom Committee were to be tax-exempt, a "considerable part of the money" would be from the U.S. Treasury.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) introduced in the Senate May 25 a resolution expressing opposition to federal tax-exemption for contributions to the committee's campaign. Another resolution introduced by Capehart would, in effect, brand the committee's activities as illegal under the Logan Act, which barred private U.S. citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon said at an Oklahoma City news conference May 27 that Pres. Kennedy should withdraw his approval of the prisoner-tractor exchange. He called the deal morally wrong and unwise. Nixon said Mr. Kennedy at least should delay export licenses for the U.S. tractors until Castro agreed to free elections. Nixon said the captive rebels would be released "at the cost of increasing the power of the tyrant of the country." Nixon said Presidential approval of the transaction "would encourage every tinhorn dictator . . . to try to take advantage of America."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), in a Senate speech May 29, backed acceptance of Castro's prisoners-for-tractors offer. He said the U.S. "demonstrates strength—not weakness—when it takes action to save human lives." He suggested that the tractor committee's activities "become the springboard from which we launch a tremendous inter-American effort to seek the release of all [Cuban] prisoners. . . ."

USIA Director Edward R. Murrow said at a Washington news conference May 29 that Castro's offer had created "a groundswell of disgust welling up in Latin America" against the Cuban premier. (The USIA reported that tractor fund-raising committees had been established in 11 Latin American countries.)

The 10 captive Cuban rebels who had negotiated with the Tractors for Freedom Committee in Washington returned to Havana May 27. The 10 captives were: Felix Eloy Pérez, Hugo Lüeiros, Capt. Luis Moré Delgado, Mirto Collazo Valdes, Waldo Castroverde, Ulises Carbo (son of editor Sergio Carbo of Prensa Libre, a Havana newspaper currently published in Miami), José Perullo, Gustavo Carcía Montes, Ceferino Alvarez Castallón, Reinaldo Pico Ramón. [See p. 184D1]

3 Rebels Doomed. The Cuban radio reported May 27 that 3 rebels captured in the Apr. 17 invasion had been sentenced to death—but not for their part in the attack. The 3, alleged Batista supporters, were convicted of having murdered Juan Manuel Marquez, a Castro aide, during Castro's revolutionary campaign in the Sierra Maestra. [See p. 179G2-A3]

U.S. House Asks OAS to Act. The U.S. House of Representatives approved by 401-2 vote May 17 a resolution calling on the OAS to impose sanctions against Cuba and to bar its representatives from attending Inter-American Defense Board meetings. The resolution said Cuba had become a staging area for Communist activity, thus was a "clear and present danger" to the Western Hemisphere.

2 Defect in Mexico. Antonio R. Montane, 2d secretary at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, and his wife, Gilda Portela Montane, the embassy's counsel general, resigned from their posts May 11 and asked for Mexican asylum. The Montanes charged that the embassy was a center of Communist activity and a distribution point for Communist propaganda throughout Latin America. [See p. 148D3]

Illiteracy Fought. The opening phase of a Cuban government drive to teach peasants to read and write started May 15 as the first of 100,000 volunteer teachers left Havana for the Cuban interior. Premier Fidel Castro had told the departing teachers May 14 that Cubans faced 2 great tasks: "to defend the country and to defeat illiteracy." [See p. 66G3-67A2]

Dominican Republic

Trujillo Jr. Heads Forces. Lt. Gen. Rafael Trujillo Jr., 32, son of assassinated dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, was elevated June 1 to the newly created post of joint chief of staff of the Dominican Republic's air corps, army and navy. His promotion was announced in a communiqué in which Pres. Joaquín Balaguer and 26 other government leaders, including young Trujillo himself, disclosed that Trujillo would be a cabinet member with the rank of secretary of state without portfolio.

The communiqué said the DR would "continue the international policy

established by Generalissimo Trujillo . . . , in support of the Western democracies, of . . . fulfillment of treaties . . . the republic has . . . signed, of the backing of anti-Communist measures."

(Funeral services for the slain dictator were held in San Cristóbal June 2.)

Trujillo declared in a statement issued June 3 that he would "support the [DR's] legitimate constitutional institutions" and "the government presided over by" Balaguer. Trujillo said the DR welcomed all political exiles to return home and take part in May 1962 elections to establish a new constitutional government. He pledged that the armed forces would not interfere in domestic or international affairs and would confine itself to upholding the constitution.

A government decree June 3 granted amnesty to persons convicted of political crimes.

Plotters Killed, Seized. The government announced June 5 that of 7 persons who carried out Trujillo's assassination, 3 had been killed and 4 captured; only one was at large.

One of the alleged killers, First Lt. Amada Garcia Guerrero, a presidential aide de camp, was shot to death in Ciudad Trujillo June 2 while resisting arrest. He had killed one security agent and wounded another before he was shot. Antonio de la Maza Vazquez, described as one of Trujillo's assassins, and Brig. Gen. Juan Tomas Díaz, listed as a conspirator, were killed during a gun battle with security forces in Ciudad Trujillo June 4.

Alleged assassins captured were Huascar Antonio Tejeda Pimentel, Pedro Livio Cedeno, Roberto Pastoriza and Salvador Estrella Sadhala, son of Gen. Pedro A. Estrella, ex-army chief of staff.

(De la Maza, Díaz and Estrella had taken refuge in the home of Dr. Robert Reid Cabral 5 days before they were caught. Reid, who said he and his family had been held hostage by the 3 men, committed suicide June 6.)

The 7th alleged assassin being sought by police was Antonio Imbert.

2 other alleged conspirators who were still fugitives were identified as Pesar Estrella and Luis Amiami Tio.

(Rafael Trujillo Jr. said at a news conference June 3 that about 60 persons were being held in connection with the assassination. He said that "according to prisoners' statements," Díaz had conspired in the plot to avenge his forced retirement from the army in 1960.)

Trujillo Death Detailed. Details of Trujillo's May 30 assassination were made public in a communiqué issued June 1 by army officers who had investigated the slaying.

The communiqué said: The plot against Trujillo's life had been planned for 3 months. The generalissimo's car, carrying him from Ciudad Trujillo to San Cristóbal, where he planned to visit his mother, was ambushed at the intersection of the George Washington superhighway and Sanchez highway, about 6 miles from the capital. 2 cars stopped opposite Trujillo's auto and one behind it. Several other plotters were waiting on foot alongside the road. The plotters began to fire at Trujillo's car from all sides. Some used machine guns. Trujillo, struck by bullets, told his chauffeur, Capt. Zacarias de la Cruz, "I am wounded. Let us stop and fight." Trujillo drew his revolver and was killed after exchanging shots with his assailants. De la Cruz, who fired 2 machine guns, was wounded. "The attackers, with unparalleled cruelty, pounded" Trujillo's body and placed it in the trunk of one of their cars. The car with Trujillo's body was later found parked in front of Díaz' home.

Terror Reported, Denied. Anti-Trujillo exile groups in San Juan, P.R. asserted June 3 that the DR was gripped by a "wave of terror" and by strong anti-government guerrilla activities along the Haitian border. One exiled group, the Dominican Revolutionary Vanguard, claimed in a communiqué that in "some prisons the assassinations of the opponents of the regime have begun." Rafael Trujillo Jr. reportedly had started a "vengeance" campaign by ordering the arrest of many persons who had been jailed and later released for their alleged parts in an unsuccessful attempted coup in Jan. 1960. The exiles charged that 1,000-2,000 persons had been arrested although Pres. Balaguer had said only 40-45 had been seized.

Trujillo June 3 denied reports of mass arrests. The N.Y. Times reported June 3 that all was quiet in Ciudad Trujillo and that there were no signs of military activity elsewhere in the DR.

OAS to Probe. The OAS agreed June 5 to a June 2 U.S. request that it send a fact-finding mission to the Dominican Republic to investigate charges of police terror. The mission was to be composed of representatives of the U.S. (Gerald A. Drew, chief of the Foreign Service Inspection Corps and ex-ambassador to Bolivia and Haiti), Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay and Panama. Its purpose: To investigate treatment of political prisoners; to determine DR plans for establishing more democratic leadership; to find out whether DR citizens enjoyed basic civil rights.

DR Foreign Min. Porfirio Herrera Baez, who attended the OAS meeting in Washington, said afterwards that he had informed the OAS that his government would welcome and cooperate with the fact-finding mission.

In requesting the mission, Arturo Morales-Carrion, a U.S. Deputy Assistant State Secretary for Inter-American affairs, had told Augusto Guillermo Arango of Panama, the OAS' Dominican Sanctions Committee chairman, that the U.S. was concerned about alleged police brutality in the DR. State Department spokesman Lincoln White had said earlier June 2 that the U.S. had received unconfirmed reports of "extreme measures of unwarranted repression" by the DR "against anyone who is felt not to be loyal to the regime." [See p. 189A1; Vol. XX, 326B1]

U.S. Forces Alerted. U.S. Navy and Marine forces June 3 were put on a "general alert" in waters off the Dominican coast to cope with any "emergency" resulting from the crisis. The force included aircraft carriers and a 2,000-man battalion of the 2d Marine Division. The U.S. had expressed concern for 5,200 Americans living in the DR. [See Vol. XX, p. 450F1]

Abbes Ousted. Lt. Col. John W. Abbes Garcia, a close associate of the late Trujillo, was dismissed from the Dominican army June 6 under a decree requested by Rafael Trujillo Jr. and signed by Pres. Balaguer. Balaguer had announced June 3 that Abbes had been ousted from his command as military intelligence service chief but that he was still in the army. [See Vol. XX, p. 117E2]

Haiti

Duvalier Inaugurated. François Duvalier, 54, was inaugurated May 22 for a 2d term as president of Haiti.

U.S.-Amb.-to-Haiti Robert Newbegin had been recalled to Washington May 14 for consultation on the manner in which Duvalier had been re-elected. [See p. 169A3]

Mexico

OAS Probes Invasion Charges. The OAS' Inter-American Peace Committee June 3 agreed to a Mexican request that it send observers to the Mexican state of Chiapas to investigate Gutemalan charges that Communist and Cuban forces were being trained there to invade Guatemalan territory. In its complaint to the OAS, Guatemala had said it was merely informing the OAS but was requesting no action. The OAS referred the complaint to the committee June 2 despite Guatemalan objections. [See Vol. XIX, p. 418F1]

Sonora Riots. At least 38 persons were injured May 14 in Sonora State's capital, Hermosillo, as supporters of Brig. Gen. Ricardo Topete protested his elimination as gubernatorial candidate for the July 2 elections. The administration's Institutional Revolutionary Party chose Luis Encinas Johnson as a candidate instead. Topete and his followers contended that he had been eliminated unfairly. Topete's Hermosillo's headquarters were reportedly wrecked by state and city police May 15. [See p. 8B3]

Paraguay

Independence Day Riots. Asunción police used fists, clubs and swords May 15 in breaking up a university student-sponsored anti-government parade during the 150th anniversary celebration of Paraguay's independence. 66 persons were arrested on charges of holding an unauthorized demonstration. The demonstrators had refused to participate in a government-sponsored parade.

Asunción's university and high school were closed by a student strike

May 16. 200 university students attended a rally at the engineering schools were closed by a student strike May 15 police action and to express support for their classmates and others who had been jailed.

Opposition newspapers printed accounts of the police suppression of the demonstration. The semi-weekly newspaper Liberal Democracy carried a front page headline that read: "To Gain Liberty It Is Necessary to Overthrow the Dictatorship [of Pres. Alfredo Stroessner]." [See p. 116B2]

U.S. Policy

Stevenson Starts Tour. U.S. Amb.-to-U.N. Adlai E. Stevenson arrived by plane in Caracas, Venezuela June 4 to start an 18-day tour of 10 South American countries as a personal representative of Pres. Kennedy. The main purpose of the trip was to discuss with Latin American leaders Mr. Kennedy's Alliance-for-Progress program. Stevenson also planned consultations on the Inter-American Economic & Social Council meeting scheduled to start July 15 in Punta del Este, Uruguay. Stevenson said he would "be glad to discuss any subjects, including Cuba, raised by the chiefs of state . . . I will meet."

Stevenson met with Venezuelan Pres. Rómulo Betancourt June 4. He was told of Venezuela's plan for joint action by American states to help the Dominican Republic toward democracy.

La Republica, the semi-official newspaper of Betancourt's Acción Democrática (Democratic Action party), published an editorial June 6 lauding Stevenson's "new diplomatic language" in presenting Mr. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress plan. The newspaper, however, warned that the plan would require political determination as well as dollars because entrenched Latin American economic interests were turning "deaf ears" to the program. [See p. 148E3]

ECONOMY

Anti-Trust Cases. A new federal grand jury was empaneled in Philadelphia Apr. 28 to hear fresh evidence of conspiracy and price-rigging in the electrical equipment industry. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee investigating violations in the industry, had suggested a new jury for a "re-evaluation" of the case "in view of the possibility of perjury." [See p. 166G2-167B1]

(William H. Schiek, General Electric executive whose sentencing was postponed in February because he was ill, was fined $1,500 in Philadelphia Apr. 17 for his rôle in fixing prices and rigging bids in the 1959-60 sale of oil circuit breakers.) [See p. 123D2]

U.S. District Judge J. Cullen Ganey in Philadelphia May 22 signed a consent decree barring the C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Co. from illegal price practices in the steam condenser field and from holding price meetings with competitors. The decree was the first step toward settlement of civil cases arising from the federal investigation of the electrical equipment industry. [See p. 48B2]

A federal grand jury in Milwaukee June 6 indicted 6 manufacturers of electrical transmission line hardware on charges of price-fixing and other irregularities in the sale of "pole line hardware" (including belts, braces, cable extension arms, nuts, pins, rods, ridge irons and struts) used for the construction and maintenance of electrical transmission, distribution and communication lines. The indictment, handed up to U.S. Judge Robert E. Tehan, was announced by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, who said that this case was "unrelated" to earlier electric equipment suits, although 4 of the 6 companies indicted June 6 were defendants in the earlier cases.

The 6 companies, whose products accounted for more than 75% of the sales in the U.S. area east of the Rocky Mountains, and whose total annual sales exceeded $30 million, included: Hubbard & Co. (Chicago), McGraw-Edison Co. (Elgin, Ill.), Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Co. (Chicago) and A. B. Chance Co. (Centralia, Mo.), all earlier defendants; Oliver Electrical Manufacturing Co. (Battle Creek, Mich.); Utilities Service Co. (Allentown, Pa.). [See p. 48C3]

June 6 fined 4 firms and 2 executives a total of $101,000 on their pleas of no contest to criminal charges of fixing prices since 1955 in the sale of electrical resistors to commercial firms and the armed forces. The companies also ended a companion civil suit by signing consent decrees banning them from engaging in any anti-trust violations in the future. Those fined: Allen-Bradley Co. (Milwaukee) $35,000 and George W. Vater, sales manager of its electronics components division, $2,000; International Resistance Co. (Philadelphia) $15,000; Stackpole Carbon Co. (St. Mary's, Pa.) $20,000; Speer Carbon Co. (St. Mary's) $25,000 and Edward W. Butler, its marketing vice president, $4,000. [See p. 87E3]

The Salt River Project filed a $5,760,000 damage suit in U.S. District Court in Phoenix, Ariz. May 8 against General Electric and 6 other manufacturers. It charged them with conspiring to eliminate competition on bids for distribution transformers supplied to the utility. Companies accused with GE: Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Kuhlman Electric, McGraw-Edison, Moloney Electric, Wagner Electric and Westinghouse Electric.

A $15 million triple damage suit against 6 electrical firms was filed in U.S. District Court in Washington May 11 by Chelan County, Wash. Public Utility District, builder of Rocky Reach Dam on the Columbia River. The utility bought $36 million worth of hydroelectric equipment from the firms during 1954-60 and was overcharged $5 million, the suit charged. Those sued: GE, Westinghouse, Allis-Chalmers, Federal Pacific Co., McGraw-Edison and I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co.

The Los Angeles Water & Power Department May 11 filed a $3,234,000 triple damage suit against 5 electrical manufacturers alleging overchanrges on $2,694,800 worth of circuit-breakers bought since 1951. Defendants: Allis-Chalmers, GE, Federal Pacific Electric, I-T-E Circuit Breaker and Westinghouse.

U.S. Judge Luther M. Swygert in Hammond, Ind. June 1 fined Standard Oil Co. (Ind.) and 10 other oil firms for fixing gasoline prices in Apr.-May 1957 in the South Bend, Ind. area. He upheld a jury's Dec. 30, 1960 verdict against the 10 but granted a motion by Gulf Oil Corp. for acquittal. Individual fines: Standard (Ind.) $50,000; Socony Mobil Oil Co. $45,000; Shell Oil Co. $45,000; Texas Co. $45,000; Phillips Petroleum Co., $45,000; Cities Service Oil Co. $45,000; Ohio Oil Co. $45,000; Central West Oil Corp. $50,000; Hudson Oil Co. of Illinois, Inc. $30,000; Tornado Oil Co., Inc. $20,000; Pacer Oil Co., Inc. $5,000.

The Justice Department filed a civil anti-trust suit in U.S. District Court, Albuquerque, N.M. May 16 against Continental Oil Co. of Houston, Tex. on the charge that Continental Oil's 1959 acquisition of Malco Refineries, Inc. (Roswell, N.M.) gave Continental Oil more than 20% of the total gasoline sales in New Mexico and about 53% of the state's refining capacity. The suit sought to have Continental establish an independent company and transfer to it "all of the business and assets" acquired from Malco, formerly the largest New Mexico refiner.

The Justice Department filed suits in U.S. District Court in St. Louis, Mo. Apr. 27 against the Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa), largest producer of primary aluminum (1959 sales exceeded $858 million), and the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Co., 3d largest producer (1959 sales exceeded $406 million). The suit sought to force Alcoa to sell Cupples Products Corp. (St. Louis), acquired Jan. 23, 1960, and to bar the planned merger of Kaiser and Kawneer Co. (Niles, Mich.) agreed upon on Feb. 21. Entry of the 3 largest aluminum producers into the architectural products field "threatens to transform this from one composed of many small, non-integrated fabricators to one dominated by the 3 large, fully integrated primary producers," the government charged. The department filed another civil suit against Kaiser Aluminum in U.S. District Court in Providence, R.I. Apr. 28 to force it give up its Bristol, R.I. plant acquired in 1957 from the U.S. Rubber Co. "Acquisition of fabricating facilities by the major aluminum producers has placed independent fabricators in the position of having to compete with their own suppliers," the complaint charged.

A civil anti-trust suit was filed by the Justice Department in the U.S. District Court in Providence, R.I. Apr. 13 in an effort to break up 4 related firms that handled most of the U.S. business in central fire and burglar alarms. The suit was filed against the Grinnell Corp. (Providence) and these New York firms: American District Telegraph Co. (ADT), Automatic Fire Alarm Co. of Delaware (AFA) and Holmes Electric Protective Co. Grinnell controlled Holmes and held 75% of ADT's common stock and 88% of AFA's, the complaint charged. It sought Grinnell's disposal of its ADT holdings, ADT divestiture of assets to "assure competition . . . on the local level," an end to alleged illegal agreements among the 4 and establishment of consumer safeguards.

The N.J. State Supreme Court May 22 ordered the trial of 5 executives of 5 major New Jersey contracting concerns on charges of conspiring to rig a $5 million bid for a contract with the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission. Defendants: LaFera Contracting Co. Pres. Joseph LaFera; Wilbur M. Blauvelt, vice president of George Brewster & Son, Inc.; Richard N. Dinallo, Terminal Construction Corp. president; Anthony P. Miele, vice president of Joseph Miele Construction Co., Inc.; Phillip R. Salvatore, partner in C. Salvatore & Sons.

The start of an anti-trust investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. was revealed by Asst. Atty. Gen. Lee Loevinger in a May 8 letter (made public May 24) to Pres. E. L. Hageman of the Western Division of the Commercial Telegraphers Union. Hageman had complained that although anti-trust action had forced AT&T out of the telegraph business, AT&T was collecting 44% of U.S. telegraphic revenues through teletypewriter and other services.

N.Y. Exchange Sued. The N.Y. Stock Exchange was held subject to antitrust laws May 19 when U.S. Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan in New York ruled that it was liable to damages for having required 11 of its members to end private-wire connections with Municipal Securities, Inc. of Dallas.

A $1 million damage suit, filed by Municipal Securities (a broker-dealer firm) and its president, Harold J. Silver, charged that the firm had been forced to end operations as a result of the exchange's Feb. 12, 1959 withdrawal of its earlier approval of the private-wire connections between the firm and the exchange members. Silver said that Municipal Securities, incorporated in June 1958 to deal in corporate securities, had a volume of $6,805,000 in over-the-counter securities and a gross profit of $77,158 on trading transactions by Feb. 1959. Its over-the-counter trading dropped to $3,990,000 in the 7 months following the exchange's action, it lost $55,284, and it "ceased functioning as an operating business organization" Oct. 1, 1959. The exchange refused to answer his and the member firms' inquiries on reasons for its action, Silver charged. [See p. 132C1]

U.S. Exports to USSR Up. Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges reported May 21 that U.S. exports to the USSR and to its European satellites had risen from a $89,300,000 total in 1959 to a 13-year-high of $193,400,000 in 1960, and that imports from these countries were at the same 1959 level of $80,900,000. Almost 75% of the exports, $143,100,000, went to Poland; most of the remainder went to the USSR. The U.S.' Oct.-Dec. 1960 exports to these countries totaled a record $74½ million.

The department licensed $23,800,000 worth of goods during Jan.-Mar. 1961 for export to Communist-bloc countries, compared with $15,600,000 licensed during Oct.-Dec. 1960, the report said. Principal commodities licensed during the period (and their values in parentheses): soybeans, soybean oil and cottonseed oil to Czechoslovakia and East Germany ($9,800,000); chemicals and plastics to the USSR and Czechoslovakia ($6,200,000); cold-rolled carbon steel sheets to East Germany, Poland and the USSR ($2 million); steel sheet bars to Czechoslovakia and East Germany ($1½ million); industrial equipment to the USSR ($1,100,000). [See Vol. XX, p. 70B3]

Copper Prices Up. The American Smelting & Refining Co. May 1 raised the price of copper from 29¢ a pound,

the level set Jan. 11, to 30¢. The action was followed the same day by the Anaconda Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. and Copper Range Co. Reasons cited for the raise: (1) increasing demand, (2) price rises in other world markets of 1¢-2¢ above the U.S. price, (3) increased U.S. purchases of scrap copper for export to Japan, West Germany and other European countries and (4) scrap metal price rises.

Anaconda raised the price of copper to 31¢ effective May 16.

The International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (Toronto) May 1 raised copper prices from 27½¢ a pound, set Jan. 18, to 28¾¢. [See p. 8F-G1]

Zinc Prices Cut. The American Smelting & Refining Co. May 15 cut the price of special high grade zinc (used in the auto and home appliance industries) and regular high grade zinc (used to make alloys) from the January levels of 13¢ and 12.85¢ a pound to 11½¢ and 12.35¢, respectively. Similar cuts were made later the same day by St. Joseph Lead Co., Anaconda Co. and American Metal Climax, Inc. American Smelting said the price cut was a result of rising stocks of special high grade zinc and offers of price discounts. (American Zinc Institute statistics compiled a week earlier showed that April zinc shipments had totaled 76,699 tons, the highest monthly figure since Mar. 1960, and that stocks held by U.S. producers, declining for the first time in 5 months, had dropped 3,636 tons to 219,253 tons in April.) [See p. 30C3]

Du Pont Develops Baymal. The development of a new chemical, Baymal, with an unusual variety of uses, was disclosed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in New York May 9. Baymal, perfected after 15 years of research at a cost exceeding $2 million, was a white, free-flowing powder made up of particles of aluminum oxide and traces of ascetic acid, sulphates and other chemicals.

The chemical, developed by a research chemist, Dr. John Bugosh, 36, at Du Pont's Wilmington, Del. laboratories, was said to have these characteristics and uses: (1) It resists temperatures up to 2,000° F. and, when mixed with water and sprayed or coated on other materials, makes them heat resistant; when heat-pressed, its molecules merge to make Baymal as tough and hard as a cutting tool. (2) It is water repellent and can be used as an anti-perspirant and to improve cosmetic creams and lotions. (3) Mixed with water-based paints, it acts as a binder to hold in the color. (4) Applied to textiles, it makes them water-repellent, stain resistant, increases their "dyeability." (5) It adheres to glass, paper, cellophane and rayon. (6) It makes foam rubber stronger.

OBITUARIES

Prof. Carl Gustav Jung, 85, Swiss pioneer in analytic psychology whose theory stressed man's drive toward religion rather than toward sex (as emphasized by Sigmund Freud), creator of terms "extrovert," "introvert" and "inferiority complex," a founder of International Psychoanalytic Society (1911); June 6 in Zurich, Switzerland of heart and circulatory ailments. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 245E1, 252G3]

George S(imon) Kauffman, 71, playwright, theatrical director and producer, ex-newspaperman; June 2 in New York of heart attack.

One of the leading writers for the U.S. theater, Kaufman was co-author of more than 40 plays since 1921; 18 ran 200 or more performances, more than 20 were filmed, and 2 won Pulitzer Prizes for drama ("Of Thee I Sing," written with Morrie Ryskind and Ira Gershwin in 1931, and "You Can't Take It With You," written with Moss Hart in 1936). Among his other successes were "Dulcy" (1921) written with Marc Connelly, "The Royal Family" (1927) and "Stage Door" (1936), written with Edna Ferber, "Once in a Lifetime" (1931), "The Man Who Came to Dinner" (1939) and "George Washington Slept Here" (1940), written with Hart, "The Solid Gold Cadillac" (1952), written with Howard Teichmann, and "Silk Stockings" (1953), written with Leueen MacGrath (his wife) and Abe Burrows. He directed "My Sister Eileen" (1938), "The Doughgirls" (1942), "Guys and Dolls" (1951) and many other N.Y. productions. [See Vols. XVII, p. 344F3, XVI, 370G3]

Tom Wallace, 87, Louisville Times editor 1930-48, ex-president of Inter-American Press Association and of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; June 5 in Prospect, Ky. of cerebral hemorrhage. Wallace was a prominent crusader for conservation of natural resources and for better inter-American relations.

SPORTS

Memorial Day Auto Race. A. J. Foyt Jr., 26, of Houston won the 45th Indianapolis Speedway Memorial Day 500-mile race May 30 with a record average speed of 139.131 mph. in a Bowes Seal Fast Special. Foyt won a record $111,400 of a $393,000 purse. Eddie Sachs of Center Valley, Pa., 5 seconds behind Foyt, was 2d, Roger Ward of Indianapolis was 3d. [See Vol. XIX, p. 192F1]

(Tony Bettenhausen, 44, was killed May 12 when a car he was test driving for the Memorial Day race crashed into a steel fence at the speedway.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 463A3]

Stirling Moss of Britain, in a 1.5-liter Lotus Climax, won the 196-mile Grand Prix de Monaco in Monte Carlo May 14, for $2,000. [See Vol. XX, p. 36B1]

Golf. Sam Snead and Jimmy Demaret retained the Canada Cup for the U.S. by defeating Australian and Canadian teams at Dorado Beach, P.R. June 4. Snead and Demaret shared a $2,000 prize. [See Vol. XX, p. 224C1]

Doug Ford, of Crystal River, Fla., defeated Arnold Palmer in a play-off to win the $50,000 Speedway "500 Festival" open in Indianapolis May 29, for $9,000. Palmer won $4,600. [See Vol. XX, p. 200D2]

Horse Racing. Jacob Sher's Sherluck, Braulio Baeza up, won the $148,650 Belmont (N.Y.) Stakes June 5, for $104,900, and paid $132.10, $50.20 and $18 for $2 across the board as 65-1 choice. The favorite, Carry Back, was 7th in a field of 9. [See Vol. XX, p. 208C2]

Greenville Farms' First Balcony, Eddie Burns up, won the $112,700 Californian at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) May 25, for $67,700. [See Vol. XX, p. 192F2]

Swimming. The Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore. won the AAU women's indoor swimming team championship in Miami Apr. 6-8. Chris von Saltza, 17, of Saratoga, Calif. swam the 100-yd. free-style in 55.8 sec. Apr. 6, a U.S. record. Becky Collins, 17, of Indianapolis set a U.S. 400-yd. individual medley record of 4.55.5. [See Vol. XX, 155G3]

Track & Field. Villanova won the team title in the IC4A outdoor track and field meet in New York May 27. Harvard was 2d, Maryland 3d. [See Vol. XX, p. 208G2]

John J. Kelley, 30, of Groton, Conn., won the National AAU marathon (26 mi. 385 yd.) in Yonkers, N.Y. May 21 for the 6th straight year. His time: 2:26:53.4. [See Vol. XX, p. 184C3]

A Western Michigan team ran the 4-mi. relay in 16:50.4, a U.S. and National Collegiate record, in the Drake Relays in Des Moines, Ia. Apr. 28.

George Kerr of Illinois University ran 1,000 yd. in 2:8.1, a world indoor record, at the Milwaukee Journal games Mar. 11.

Wilma Rudolph of Tennessee State Mar. 10 ran the 220-yd. dash in 25 sec., a women's world indoor record, in a trial heat in the AAU's women's national indoor track and field championships at Columbus, O. [See Vol. XX, p. 316G1, A2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Hussein Marries. King Hussein, 25, of Jordan was married in Amman May 25 to Antoinette Avril Gardiner, 20, daughter of British Lt. Col. Arthur Gardiner, an adviser to the Jordanian Army. Hussein said that his bride, who had become a Moslem in April and adopted the Arabic name of Munaa Al-Hussein, would have neither title nor royal position. Hussein had divorced his first wife, Princess Dina Abdel Hamid, in 1957. [See Vol. XVII, p. 211D1]

Aviation Records. A U.S. Air Force B-58 Hustler jet bomber set a world speed record by flying from New York to Paris May 26 in 3 hr. 19 min. 41 sec. The plane averaged 1,050 mph. It had taken off from Carswell AF Base near Fort Worth, Tex. and covered the entire distance to Paris in 6 hr. 15 min. It was piloted by Maj. William R. Payne; Capt. William L. Polhemus was navigator and Capt. Raymond Wagener defensive-systems operator. (The B-58 crashed near Louvres, France on the outskirts of Paris June 3 after performing in the Paris International Air Show. Its 3 crewmen—Majs. Elmer Murphy and Eugene F. Moses and First Lt. David F. Dickerson—were killed. Murphy had been awarded permanent possession of the Louis Bleriot Speed Trophy May 27 for piloting a B-58 1,302.04 mph. May 10.)

Red Officers Die in Crash. Pravda reported May 20 that 4 Soviet generals and a colonel were killed in a plane crash May 17. Those killed: Gen. of the Army Vladimir Yakovlevich Kolpakchi, 62, a Defense Ministry official and World War II commander; Col. Gen. S. N. Perevertkin; Lt. Gen. of Artillery V. I. Goffe; Maj. Gen. A. P. Morozov; Col. V. V. Khikhlovsky. [See Vol. XX, p. 372G3]